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Boston Recorder.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1837.

Cause of Peace.

For the Boston Recorder. EARLY CHRISTIANS ON WAR. to William Ladd, Esq. Secretary of the American Peace Society.

No. 46 Vol. XXII.

par Sir, —Some time since, I received a note at you, requesting that I would favor you with a spinion as to the views and practice of the did Christians in respect to War. Indispending attention to the subject, until the presence; nor have I now attended to it so follows: nor have I now attended to it so fulof the subject demand.—Still, I have ne attention to it, and the result of my thus far, I am willing to communicate. from them, on all subjects which came er cognizance.—But those who go to with such impressions, and consult the on almost any subject, will be from the labor disappointed. The general, were holy men, but they red men. They were honest and heir religion, but they were subject firmities of human nature, and their s often inconsistent and self-contra-

fawfulness of war; but (in the abes to which they allude. In his first Sect. 49) speaking of the happy ef-hristianity, Justin says, "We, who were continually devouring one an-

quoted by the Quakers as decidedly

and into the commencement of the His testimony would be of the utmost were it consistent with itself; but

assemblies, and your very camps, wards, uses, palace, senate, forum, all swarm Christians. Your temples, indeed, we to yourselves, and they are the only places a name without Christians. What war now be unprepared for,—were it not the to our religion to be killed, rather kill?" In this passage, the doctrine of istance is very clearly stated; and yet,

dian speaks of Christians as being found Raman forts and camps. Possibly, how-they were not there in the capacity of ork on Idolatev. (Sect. 19.) Tertul-How shall any one go to war, nay, in peace shall he do the work of a thout a sword, which the Lord hath y? For although the soldiers came at received a rule to be observed.

gh the centurion became a believer,

the reign of Severus, there was a at which time more than a third of armies were in a state of open re-inst their Sovereign. Tertullian de-atedly that, in these revolted legions, ristian soldier could be found. (See se ad Scapulam, and his Apology,

er true that Tertullian, and sevhe Fathers, speak of the pre-shall beat their swords into res and their spears into pruning as being fulfilled in the Christians of

e time it is evident from the writullian, and from some of his earlithat the Christians of that age did her decline serving in the armies of six. I have already quoted a passits Apology, in which he speaks of as being found, in great numbers, in forts and camps. In another passity, "We show you the excellent urelius for our patron: For if you is letters, you will find him there that when his army in Germany e point of perishing with thirst, some oldiers, which happened to be among did, by the power of prayer, fetch did, by the power of prayer, fetch

Apology Chap. 5. od for every one of them without that he would bless them with Chap. 30.

ain he says, "We (Christians) come rum, we frequent your shambles, your shops, your stalls, your inns, narts, and all other kinds of comwe consider kinds of comand all other kinds of comwe consider kinds of comand kinds of comwe consider kinds of comand kinds of comwe consider kinds of the superior comwe consider kinds of comand kinds of comwe consider kinds of comand kinds of co

the army, who consured the youth who refused to wear the Garland, and in whose defence the

to wear the Garland, and in whose defence the work itself was written.

I shall not attempt to reconcile all that Tertullian has written on this subject, as it does not seem to me to admit of being reconciled. I have intended merely to give a specimen of his manner of speaking on this question and leave his testimony to the consideration of others.

In the age subsequent to Tertullian, the Christian world seems to have been divided in opinion, as to the lawfulness of war. It is certain, on the one hand, that there were many professed Christians in the armies of Rome, Indeed, this is admitted by Clarkson and others. It is equally certain, that passages may be Indeed, this is admitted by Clarkson and others. It is equally certain, that passages may be quoted from several of the Fathers, as Cyprian, Lactantius, Jerome, and even Augustine, from which it would seem that they regarded the military profession as unlawful. It is also true, that individuals occasionally refused, at the peril of their lives, to be enrolled in the army, on the ground that they were Christians, and that it was not lawful for them to fight, Others, being converted while connected with the army, declined continuing in the profession of soldiers, and were put to death. In the Acta Sincera of Ruinart (p. 299) we have an interesting account of one Maximilian, an African youth, who had been produced by his own father before the magistrate, as a legal recruit, when the profession of a soldier. He was slain with the same work, (p. 302) we have an account of Marcellus, a centuring our enemies, &c. but express no pointon, that I can discover, as to the diless of owar. We have no account, who had been produced by his own father before the magistrate, as a legal recruit, but who obstinately persisted in declaring that his conscience would not permit him to embrace the profession of a soldier. He was slain with the sword. In the same work, (p. 302) we have an account of Marcellus, a centurion, who, on the day of a public festival, threw away his belt, his arms and the ensigns of his office, exclaiming with a loud voice that hencefor the would obey none but Jesus I Christ; and that he renounced forever the use of carnal weapons, and the service of an idofutive was a sported by the Onaberes advised. These instances, however, which occurred near the close of the stances, which occurred near the close of the stances. of carnal weapons, and the service of an idofa-tr-us master. He was tried, condemned, and beheaded. These instances, however, which occurred near the close of the third century, must be regarded as exceptions to what was then the general course of things. There can be no doubt that in the reigns of Dioclesian and his colleagues, there were many professed Christians connected with the army.

Perhaps, in the third century and onwards, the Christians were accustomed to distinguish between the different kinds of wars, holding some to be lawful and others not. On no other the Christians were accustomed to distinguish between the different kinds of wars, holding some enemies, nor tell an untruth, to esset that are hunting after our blood." reference here, however, not directly which might be quoted. The following, for instance, is a part of the twelfth canon of the falls testimony would be of the second and into the commencement of the falls testimony would be of the numer. of the faith, and cast away the military girdle afterward return to their romit again, so as to

of the faith, and cast away the military girdle, afterware, were it consistent with itself; but pully it is not so. I propose to give in as the pully it is not so. I propose to give in as the period, exposed, I propose to give in as the period, exposed, I propose to give in as the period, exposed, I propose to give in as the period, exposed, I prutillian asks, "In all this issue of evils against us, in the midst of martal provocations, what one evil have been three years among the prostrators, after they have been three years among the hearers." Yet no one can doubt that, at this period, the legions of Rome consisted, in great measure, of professing Christians.

One of the strongest testimonies, to show that the early Christians considered war unlawful is that of Celsus. This man lived in the latter part of the second century, a little part of the second century, and the latter part of the second century, a little part of the second century is a little part of the second century, a little part o earth would become the possession of the mo-lawless and rustic barbarians, and neither of t

religion, nor of the true wisdom, would the glory be left any longer among men."

Half a century after the publication of this work of Celsus, the celebrated Origen prepared a reply to it, which is still extant.* He does not deny that Christians in the time of Celsus, refused to engage in war, but justifies them on the ground of their religion. See Orig. Con-

tra Celsus, Lib, viii.

Learned historians, who have investigated the subject before us, seem not to have come, in all cases, to the same conclusions. In the judgment of Gibbon, the early Christians deemed war unlawful, and refused to engage in it, even in defence of the empire. Indeed, deemed war unlawful, and refused to engage in it, even in defence of the empire. Indeed, from his account of the matter, it would seem so Christ, in disarming Peter, disarmed that they could not engage in war, without beoldier afterwards; for eustom never ing partakers in idolatry. The golden engles, which glittered in front of the Roman legions, work de Corona (Sect. 11.) Tertullian

Can it be lawful to take the sword, when Can it be lawful to take the sucord, when the hand common and that declared, that he who uself the fall perish with the moord? And shall beace go into the battle, to whom it is used to be an interest of the soldiers. Accordingly, Gibbon proceeds to say, "The defence of their persons and proceed others into bonds, and a prison, and to be a successful to the soldiers. Accordingly, Gibbon proceeds to say, "The defence of their persons and proceed others into bonds, and a prison, ment, and punishments?"

ag the reign of Severus, there was a trief of the repetition of fresh insults. Their simplicity was offended by the use of onths, by the ty was offended by the use of oaths, by the pomp of magistracy, and by the active conten-tion of public life; nor could their humane ignorance be convinced, that it was lawful, of any occasion, to shed the blood of their fello reatures, either by the sword of justice, or by that of war, not even when criminal or hostil attempts should threaten the peace and safety of the whole community." "While they in-culcated the doctrines of passive obedience, they refused to take any active part in the civil administration, or the military defence of the empire. Some indulgence might perhaps be allowed to those persons who, before their conversion, were already engaged in such violent and sanguinary occupations; but it was impos sible that the Christians, without renouncing a

sible that the Christians, without renouncing a more sacred duty, could assume the character of soldiers, of magistrates, or of princes. See Githou's Hist. Chap. 1, 15.

With the opinion of Mosheim, as given in his Commentaries (Vol. 2, p. 77) I must bring these quotations to a close. He is discussing the subject of the deliverance granted to Marcus Aurelius and his army, when on the point of perishing with thirst, in consequence of the of perishing with thirst, in consequence of the prayers of certain Christian soldiers; and he proceeds to say, "That there were a number proceeds to say, "That there were a number of Christians at that time serving in the impe-rial army, appears not quite certain; and there are not wanting those who expressly deny this are not wanting those who expressly deny this to be the case, on the ground that the ancient Christians are known, for the most part, to have disliked the military profession, and held wars in abhorrence. But although this may wars in abhorrence. But although this may be very true, in a certain degree, it is yet to be proved that, in this century, not a few of the Christians did actually carry arms, and that the Christians in general were not such decided enemies to warfare, of every kind, as altogether to condemn a military life. For it can be shown, that they considered such wars largely and defence of the empire, and had no objection to the first the kethern serving in such patriotic.

Sur of Lovell

have intended rather to state the case, than to argue or decide it. I think the most of those who have written on the question in recent times, have expressed themselves with too much positiveness, on the one side or the other. I do not believe, on the one hand, that the primitive Christians were Quakers; nor is it possible to believe, on the other, that they possible to believe, on the one hand, that the primitive Christians were Quakers; nor is it possible to believe, on the one hand, that the sendy possible to believe, on the one hand, that the primitive Christians were Quakers; nor is it possible to believe, on the one hand, that the school in the order to provide for his household. He also taught a school inhis own house for many years, to which young people from this and the neighboring towns resorted to obtain that instruction which they now receive at or can denote the primitive Christians were Quakers; nor is it possible to believe, on the one hand, that the primitive Christians were Quakers; nor is it possible to believe, on the one hand, that the early part of his ministry, his salary being small, he was obliged to labor on the farm, working with his hands in order to provide for his household. He also taught a school inhis own house for many years, to which young people from this and the neighboring towns resorted to obtain that instruction which they now receive at or can be a constant of the carrier of the ca verse to war. Their love to their enemies—their passive submission under injuries—their preference, as Tertullian expresses it, "rather to be killed, than to kill "—the idolarrous ouths administered often, if not always, to those who entered the army—the multiform idolatries, and other vices, practised there—all these things must have rendered the camp an abhorred place to one of the early followers of the Prince of peace, and must have rendered the life of a soldier exceedingly odious. Nor did the odium which attached to this course of life soon pass away. We discover it in those canons of the arcient church, which prohibit the ordination, not only of soldiers, but of those who had at any time been soldiers. The first verse to war. Their love to their enemies-

ordination, not only of soldiers, but of those who had at any time been soldiers. The first Conneil of Toledo prohibits the ordination of such persons, even though they had never been concerned in the shedding of blood.

But I will not enlarge. If the testimonies above collected can be of any service to you, my dear Sir, in the great and good work of discountenancing war, and promoting the universal prevalence of peace, my labor in presenting them will be more than compensated.

Very respectfully your friend and servant, Bangor, Oct. 28, 1837.

ENCE PORD.

Biography.

REV. JOHN CRANE, D. D.

act from a Sermon delivered at Northbridge

childhood and youth up to the time of his en-tering college, we have no data from which we could give a particular and authentic detail. We presume, however, that there was nothing ial to distinguish him from other young men of his age and situation in life. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. They were sober, moral and industrious, and early trained their son to those habits of industry and economy which he retained through life. When trained their son to those habits of industry and economy which he retained through life. When he became hopefully pious or what were his motives in seeking a collegiate education, we have not the means to ascertain.

In the 20th year of his age he entered the freshman class at Harvard University, and was graduated in the year 1780. As a scholar he had the reputation of maintaining a respectable stand in his class, especially as a linguist and mathematician. After completing his collegi-ate course, he spent about one year in study, preparatory to the sacred ministry. As soon as he obtained a regular license to preach the gospel, he entered on the work with zeal and resolution, itinerating for a gospel, he entered on the work with zeal and resolution, itinerating for a season, and afford-ing occasional supply to vacant churches and religious societies. In the year 1782, the con-gregational society in Northbridge, invited him to preach to them as a candidate for settlement. was then deemed a mark of wisdom and pru-It was then deemed a mark of wisdom and pru-dence, both as it respected ministers and churches, for a candidate to spend several months in a place, before any measures were taken for his settling with them in the ministry. taken for his settling with them in the ministry. This gave him opportunity, in a series of discourses, to exhibit his views of the great and leading doctrines and duties of our holy religion; and by visiting from house to house, he could become personally acquainted with the people and they with him. In this way they could learn each others' views, and feelings and habits, and thus become prepared to act un ferstandingly in forming a connection which was sustain the ministers to be removed by death is a loss to the world. We then who assistain the ministers to be removed by death is a loss to the world. We then who assistain the ministers to be removed by death is a loss to the world. standingly in forming a connection which was then considered for life, or at least, during good behaviour. And here I beg leave to interpose one remark, viz: It was owing in a great measure to this practice, that the congregational churches in New England, during the 18th century, enjoyed so much peace and prosperity, and were distinguished for so much 18th century, enjoyed so much peace and prosperity, and were distinguished for so much prosperity, and were distinguished for so much stability and firmness.

The town of Northbridge at this time was

The town of Northbridge at this time was new, the population sparse and the people able to do but little towards supporting the gospel, and yet they felt too poor to live without it. One great object of being incorporated as a town was, to collect their strength, and in this way to exert their united influence to support public worship. In a short time after Dr. public worship. In a short time after Dr. Crane began to preach to them as a candidate, a church was organized, and they in concur-rence with the society, gave him a regular call to settle with them in the ministry. After ma-ture deliberation, and in full view of the sacriture deliberation, and in fall view of the sacrifices of a worldly nature which an affirmative answer would involve, he came to the conclusion to accept the invitation; and on the 25th of June, 1783, was ordained pastor of that church and people. During the period of half a century he sustained the labors and performed the duties of the ministry in this place; and the church and people, we presume, are ready to bear testimony, that notwithstanding his work was arduous, difficult and laborious, yet he performed it, with a becoming zeal and diligence and fidelity. Having a strong and penetrating and well cultivated mind, he was able to exhibit truth in a clear and convincing light. Being cordially attached to the great and disto exhibit truth in a clear and convincing light. Being cordially attached to the great and distinguishing doctrines of the gospel, he never shunned to deliver the whole counsel of God as it is revealed in the sacred Scriptures. It was a settled maxim with him, always to preach the truth in that clear, plain and simple style which even children could understand. He says, "4 have aimed to preach the doctrines of the gospel in se plain a manner as I could. I have tried to make divine truth bear upon the hearts and the conscience. I have upon the hearts and the conscience. I have studied to send away my hearers dissatisfied

general are. In one of the last sermons which he wrote, he says, "It does not become me to say much about myself. I might say that the 50 years which I have passed in this place, have been full of labor and hurry. I was em-ployed more than 30 years in teaching youth. have instructed more than 100 young men in their preparation for admission into college. I have written about 4,000 sermons, and probably delivered about 200 extemporary discourses." He was a man of prayer, and felt the need of divine assistance, and God in mercy heard his prayers and gave efficiency and success to his

ministry.

In his half century sermon, delivered June 231, 1833, he says, "During the first 15 years of my ministry, there was no general revival of religion in this place. There were during this time, 22 persons added to the church; 9 of them by letter and 12 by profession. It was not till the year 1799, that we were much encouraged. In this year and the next, a general couraged. In this year and the next, a genera revival prevailed. This was a joyful season to the friends of God. The church was in-

to the Friends of God. The charch was in-creased by the addition of 27 persons.

"From the year 1800 to 1808, three persons united with the charch. In the year 1808 and 1809, the second general revival appeared among us and in this time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, 28 persons were uni-ted to the church. This addition greatly strengthened the church. For many who made profession were respectable as to talents and influence. This was a most joyful season. It Ms., at the Faneral of Rev. John Crane, D. D., Sept. 3, 1836, By Rev. D. Holman, of Douglas. Rev. John Crane, D. D., was born at Norton, Ms. March 26, 1756. As to his manner of life and the incidents attending it, during his and 1820, we had a third revival: this was not so general as the two former. It was princi-pally among the youth. About 30 were added to the church. We were always glad to see the grace of God and rejoiced in this season mercy. From this time till the year 1831, twenty-one persons were added to the church. twenty-one persons were added to the church. The two years immediately preceding the year 1831, were times of declension; not one person was received into the church during three years. I now come down to the fourth general revival. This work was begun in part, some months before it was much known. In June 1831, there came an excitement on the minds of many, and it continued for several months; and as the fruit of it, the church received almost 70 members. Nearly double the number received any former revival."

umber received any former revival. number received any former revival."

During his ministry, 212 were admitted to
the church. He published several occasional
discourses which show not only strength of
mind and maturity of judgment, but also a familiar acquaintance with the holy Scriptures, and the great and essential truths of our holy religion. From the Faculty of Brown Univer-sity, he received the honorary degree of D. D. to which, we presume, he was better entitled, and which he were with a better grace than many who have this unmeaning badge appended to their signatures. As a man of uprightness and integrity, as an able and judicious coun-sellor, and as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, his praise is in all our churches. But his sun has set; his work is done; he rests from his olemn admonition in divine Providence, be of our stewardship with joy, and not with grief

Romanism.

ABDUCTION OF A PROTESTANT ORPHAN The Baltimore "Literary and Religious Ma azine," details the particulars of the abduction, by the Romanists, of a Protestant or phan child of that city, for substance, as follows. Three orphan children by the name of Burns, the father and mother being both dead, were left in the care of an aged Protestant lady by the name of Gifford, it being the dying request of the mother, that Mrs. Gifford would take charge of her little girls, and her dying injunction, that they should, on no account, he offered to come under the influence of the Roman religion. After the lapse of three years, Mrs. Gifford died. During her sickness, she Roman religion. After the lapse of three years, Mrs. Gifford died. During her sickness, she was attended by Rev. Dr. Henshaw, (Methodist we believe) and a Mrs. Keyworth, a member of the Methodist Church. The latter had already taken the eldest child into her family, and had given a pledge to the dying woman, that she would take the other two and provide places for them according to her direction. While Mrs. Gifford lay a corpse in her house, however, the two younger children were stolen away and carried off by a woman of the Roman church. Search was made for them, and the elder one was recovered, but all attempts to recover the youngest were fruitless, it have to recover the youngest were fruitless, it hav ing been secretly conveyed to the papal Or-phan Asylum. But the Roman bishop and the heads of the asylum sternly refused to open it. A suit was instituted in the Orphan's Court, for the recovery of the child, and the case was de-Dr. Crane was not only a plain, and practical and pungent preacher, but was decidedly orthodox. He embraced substantially what have been called the Doctrines of the Reformation. The free moral egency of man, the

wars. It appears also that, whenever any soldiers were led to embrace Christianity, no such thing as an abandoment of the profession of arms was imposed on them, but they were permitted to pursue that course of life to which they had previously devoted themselves. There seems, therefore, to be nothing that should oppose itself to our considering this as certain, that amongst the soldiers of Marcus there were many Christians."

I will not attempt to account for it, that two historians, of so great learning and diligence of research as Gibbon and Mosheim, should come to directly opposite conclusions on the simple question, whether the early Christians considered war as unlawful.—Nor of I feet prepared to express any very confident opinion of argue or decide it. I think the most of those who have verticed and the profession of the bear of the saints, the resurrection of the benefits of the saints, the resurrection of the intermediate process and facts, as may seem believed. This system of the believed and preached. This system of developed, presents a subject of most serious developed, presents a subject of most serious developed, presents a subject of most serious consideration. Are the papists of this town the masters of as all in such a sense that our there are unlawful.—Nor of I feet prepared to express any very confident opinion of any own in reference to this question. I have intended rather to state the case, than to argue or decide it. I think the most of those who have vertices and leave of most serious developed, presents a subject of most serious developed, presents a subject of most serious consideration. Are the papists of this town the masters of as all in such a sense that our there, and Calvin, and Edwards, and Bellamy, and Edwards, and Bellamy, and Hopkins and Dwight, but because they appeared to him to be the great truths taught by the Lord Jesus Christ and his inspired apositions and fine time to look for a remedy against such a despotism. Are the papal into the most of those were the truths of them, and by right or against right, retai them hy fraud or violence under their control? [Michigan Observer.

> MILLEY M'PHERSON .- This nun, who esamong the missing. This away or to the poor nun to her family or to the world.
>
> The Editor of the Western Protestant having accused some of the priests of improper conduct, was soon numbered among the missing. This awakened public attention, but no public attention could restore the poor nun to her family or to the world. The Editor of the Western Protestant having said something on the subject the Berkerne. said something on the subject, the Bardstown priests, with President Elder at their head, entered a suit against Mr. Rice, and availing themselves of all technical advantages, flattered themselves with the ruin of Mr. Rice. The trial has taken place. No Presbyterian was on the Jury, and President Elder and Mr. Dumra and the subjects and mysics. parq, and the colleges and numeries of Ken-tucky, who laid their damages at ten thousand dollars have obtained a verdict for OSE CEST. But whether this sum is for President Elder or But whether this sum is for President Elder or for Priest Duparq, of whom the missing nun complained, or for the popish institutions, which were deeply concerned in the result, the verdict saith not. But they have had a verdict in their favor of DAMAGES ONE CENT. The trial and the evidence will soon be forthcoming. Mr. Rice has been well sustained by the public, by his friends, and by his legal advisers, and although some of the technicalities of the law placed him at a disadvantage, such was the evidence before the Jury, that they returned the verdict we have noticed. ed the verdict we have noticed.

[Pittsburgh Chr. Herald.

USITY OF THE ROMISH CHURCH--We are told, that while Protestants have almost as many different confessions of faith as there are different churches among them, Catholic Unidifferent churches among them, Catholic Unity is every where preserved inviolable under the papal system; and that there is wot an iota of difference between the adherents of the Sovereign Pontiff, from "Ireland to Chili, from Canada to India and China;" from whence they infer that their church is guided by the Holy Spirit, but that all who do not sympathize with it, are given up to a spirit of delusion. Formidable as this argument may look at first view, it will be evident on a nearer inspection that a weaker could hardly be constructed in support of a baseless cause. That this boasted unity does exist in the Romish Church, we may admit, without giving them any advantage; for all, in fact, which is proved by it, if true, is that which Protestants have always objected to them as a reproach; that is, that under jected to them as a reproach; that is, that under that system, submission to authority has been that system, summission to authority has been substituted for faith, and uniformity of igno-rance preferred to the investigation of truth. And since the right of private judgment is re-garded among them, as something in its very nature monstrous and impious, it is ro more to be wondered that no difference of opinion subsists, where no man is allowed to have an opinion, than that the blind should not dispute concerning colors, nor the deaf concerning counds; and it is for want of that wholesome spirit of discussion and inquiry, which is equally consistent with sincere piety and Christian liberty, that Popery has subsided into a stag-nant pool of corruption, to which no gale from heaven imparts motion, and which no healthful current pervades and purifies.
[Horne's Bampton Lectures.

Benevolence.

A CHRISTIAN PHILANTIEROPIST.

How few among private Christians are aware of the influence they exert; of the amount of or the influence they exert; of the amount of good or evil they are, or may be, instrumental of producing in society! As a general remark, no individual is too humble to have an influ-ence on others, and yet how many there are, even of professing Christians, and intelligent noralists, who seem altogether to forget it. noransis, who seem anogener to trogen it. In their conduct is not such as to have a positive bad effect on others, its negative tendency is to evil. They seem to suppose that they are in no wise accountable for the character and confor themselves, not for God and their fellow

It may be true "that there is a great deal of philanthropy affont" in our day. It may also be well to enquire, whether much of this is not wasted in generalization, in fruitless wishes, and efforts for some distant object, while the poor neighbor, the ignorant fellow laborer or ervant, or the morally exposed child, to whom ere are daily opportunities to do good, is holly neglected? On the subject of doing and, is there not too much of theory, too little of practice? The writer of these brief remarks has had

an opportunity to observe and admire the in-dustry and well-directed efforts of an humble and unlearned individual. One whose name is never enrolled among the leaders in the church, or the influential in any party or connection And yet this humble Christian whom I shall call Howard, may have done more for the ben-efit of men, and the glory of God, than many a bustling, noisy reformer, and active theoreti-

a bustling, noisy reformer, and active theoretical philanthropist.

To support and educate a numerous family, Howard is obliged to work early and late. He neglects none of the duties of the Christian head of a family, and yet he finds time and means to exert a powerful and salutary influence in an unpromising neighborhood. By his instrumentality, a poor forlorn drunkard, a miserable outcast from society, was fed, clothed and employed; induced to abandon his cups, resume a useful character, and finally to become an engaged Christian. In another inome an engaged Christian. In another in tance, a fatherless lad refused to be restrained widowed mother, was associated with a band of criminal young men, and was liable to punishment as a violater of law. acceeded in withdrawing him from his vile as sociates, and procured him suitable employm with a watchful and judicious master. wayward prosperities of the youth were con-trolled. By the blessing of God on the efforts for this young man, a total change has taken place in his character and prospects. He is now a preacher of the gospel. Howard always has more or less proteges;

individuals for whose physical and me When he sees a family in poverty and distress be makes himself acquainted with their cir-cumstances, and sets about relief in a delicate, Whole No. 1141.

judicious manner. He is careful to discourage all unnecessary reliance on electrosynary aid, knowing its tendency to degrade and demoral-ize. He shows the poor how to make the lest use of their little means. He points them to suitable employment; and encourages them in industry, frugality and piety.

Intelligence.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

Gratifying intelligence is received from Western Africa, to the last of August, by recent arivals at New York. We subjoin the followng extracts from the Commercial Advertiser.

"The very interesting letter from the Rev. John J. Matthias, the Governor of Bassa Cove, will show the state of the colony at that place, and its prospects. We have a letter before us from Dr. Gobeen, who went out in company with Governor Matthias; this gentleman speaks approvingly and hopefully of the colony at Monrovia, and adds that he is agreeably disappointed by the appearance of every thing around him. A letter from Miss Ann Wilkins, of New York, who also sailed in the Charlotte Harper, with Mr. Matthias, says that the passage was a very pleasant one, and the kindness The very interesting letter from the Rev. John sage was a very pleasant one, and the kindness of Captain Curtis to his passengers worthy of all praise. The writer adds: "I am delighted with these people. The

"I am delighted with these people. The society here seems to be in a prosperous state of religion, though temporal want pinches them on every side; from which many are suffering very severely. Rice, which is their main dependence, has failed this year, which renders it almost impossible to obtain a subsistence.

"I am told that at Caldwell there has been an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, in the conversion of about forty souls. Brother Brown, from that place, has been here since our arrival, and gave a heart-cheering account of his school, in which he had about eighty scholars, who are advancing rapidly. Many, he says, who commenced in the alphabet since he commenced teaching, are now decent readers in menced teaching, are now decent readers in
the New Testament, and quite good writers,
and are studying granmar, arithmetic, &c.
He said he could have many more native children than are now in his school, if he could
support them. The parents of as many as
twenty native children, had offered to bind them
to him or give them to him on any terms, if he
would only take them under his instruction.
Brother Brown told us that the people of a native town near him are very anxious for teachers. A native town, called Jack's town, near
Monrovia, at which brother Sey, had visited and menced teaching, are now decent readers in Monrovia, at which brother Seys had visited and taught the people, it is said, is advancing towards Christianity and civilization, insomuch that they have renounced their "gregree," and refuse to buy and sell on the Sabbath. To these might be added many more very interesting particu-lars if I had time, and did not fear being or apearing to be officious."

The following are extracts of a letter from Governor Matthias to the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, agent for the Colonization Society of the city of New York:

Bassa Cove, (Western Africa.) August 16, 1837. " We arrived at Monrovia, July 28th; makng our voyage, forty days from Cape Henlo-

"We found all in good health in Monrovia, but in want of supplies. The Lieutenant Governor Williams, is well adapted, in my opinion, to his office.
"I found the colonists, who were destined

for Bassa Cove, in a late expedition, had all landed at Monrovia, and were being acclima-ted, and doing tolerably well."
"In one day, after leaving Monrovia, which

was on the 3-i of August, we arrived at Bassa Cove, in the saorning following the night of our arrival we handed, under a salute from our little guns on board, and heavier artillery on The military were out, and received

"I found Dr. McDowell well, and the colonists generally; the governor's house but partly finished, and the store empty. The criperters are engaged on the former, and as you may judge, the latter being filled Agriculture is attended to better than here-

; the other day I saw a fine field of rice

in a season of great scarcity, he supplied near-ly the whole colony with vegetables from only one aere of Lud; so productive is the soil if well cultivated. The public will ask, why then, do the colonists often suffer for the want of food? We reply that many of them are not industrious; and without labor we can live n

"The gardens look well; here and there you see a plantation with fruit. A bunch of cotton now lies before use, which I took from a tree Cove is a most beautiful settlement; Edma equally so. The government house is in a most delightful and picturesque situation; it stands on a mound of about an acre, commanding a fine view of the ocean, of the rown of Edina, and of two fine rivers, is wide as some parts of the Delaware, between Trenton and Philadelabia." "hiladelphia."
"On the 4th instant, I went over to Edina,

and met the citizens in the Methodist church; after they had appointed a chairman and sec-retary. I stated to them my instructions in re-lation to the traffic in ardent spirits, and that, if they were not prepared to abandon it, it would be of no use to deliberate a mon ent about coming under our Government, as we could not receive them unless they complied with that condition. They at length, after some deliberation, resolved on attaching themselves to the Government of Bassa Cove, with the exception of a few, which have since come

the exception of a few, which have since come into the measure."

"I was amused, the other day, by the simplicity of a Krooman. The captain asked if any brandy or turn could be had on shore; he replied, "No, he not live there." One thing is certain, we have no intemperance here."

"King Freeman, of Young Sesters, dined to-day with us, and I am informed that the neighboring history."

boring kings are waiting till we get settled to pay their respects. Freeman wanted rum very much; he appeared much surprised to find it not American fash—thought it not good fash— says he will send his son and daughter to learn

Some of my abolitionist friends expressed a Some of my abolitionist friends expressed a desire to hear from me, doing me the honor to say they would believe me! If the information is worth giving, you will please say that now I see with my own eves, and hear with my own ears—that, instead of changing my views, I

more a colonizationist than ever.
Give us some of your best colored menmen of some property, religion, and enterprise, and I would answer for the cause of colonization. What could not a little yankee enter-prise, industry, and economy, do here? What a garden might this country become! How soon would civilization and the gospel spread;

The dwellers in the vale and on the rocks Would shout to each other, end the distant mountains Catch the flying joy."

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Robert Baird, to Elitors of the New York Observer, dated Parix, Sept. 22, 1837.

The city of Lyons. For more than six "The city of Lyons. For more than six years, the "truth as it is in Jesus" has been gaining ground in that important city. Through the labors of the Rev. Adolphus Monod,—who was driven out of the E-tablished Reformed Church of that city for preaching the truth,—an Independent evangelical church was organized, a chapel hired, and during the period of ized, a chapet hired, and during the period bis ministrations, many souls were added to the little band who seceded from the Established church with their pastor. Last year Mr. Monod was appointed to a professorship in the Theological School at Montaulum, and Mr. Monod was appointed to in the Theological School at 1 fulfilling the duties of that appointment is now fulfilling the duties of that appointment with the prospect of signal advantage to the cause of truth. He has been succeeded at Lyons by the Rev. Mr. Cordes, a sound and faithful minister of the gospel, whose labors the Lord has blessed in a remarkable manner. Indeed there has been for months what may with truth be called a revival of religion. Mr. Monod, who, though no longer pastor of that church, yet still takes the most lively interest in its welf ree has recently informed me, in a in its welfare, has recently informed me, in a etter written at Montauban a few weeks ago. that the blessing of the Lord rests most manifestly on Mr. Cordes' labors. "The news," he informs me, "which I have received from Lyons is very satisfactory. The religious movement which commenced in that city some years since, instead of being retarded by my departure is more encouraging than ever. A departure, is more encouraging than ever. friend, who was recently sent to Lyons, wi Is there not a great door opened by? Satan, I am to me that more than fifty families ask that that city? Satan, I am confident, will not be able to shut it. The Saviour will not permit that the poverty of his people at Lyons shall be an insuperable obstacle."

In the month of March.

Lyons, and heard from Mr. Cordes and others the most gratifying statements in relation thers atifying statements in relation to the progress of the truth in that cay, was crowded to excess, and they to have it a second time enlarged. It will not hold, however, more than four or five hundred, even with the partial enlargement hundred, even with the partial enlargement which has by this time been made. During the months of January and February, more than 30 persons were hopefully converted,— all from the Roman Catholics. Some of these mely interesting; and did time state them for the benefit of your readers.

ESSEX NORTH CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES. Met at Rev. Mr. Cushing's, East-Haverhill,

The public exercises of the conference, in the forenoon, were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. March, and closed by Rev. Mr. Hadley, and the narratives of the state of religion were given by the pastors and delegates of the respective churches. From the narratives it appears that the churches and religious socie ties are in a state of harmony; that public worship is generally well attended on the Sabbath; that the Sabbath Schools are in a state of prosperity; and that in West Haverhill and South ndover, there have recently been a number hopeful conversions. There are hopeful of hopeful conversions. There are hopeful appearances in Rev. Mr. Campbell's society in appearances in Rev. Mr. Campbell's society in Newburyport. About sixty have been added to the churches of Amesbury and Salisbury since the last meeting of the conference. Through the whole limits of the conference, with scarcely an exception, the attendance religious meetings on week days, is small; in-dicating that the love of many has become cold; that a worldly spirit is far too prevalent in the churches; and that there is a great need of the churches; and that there is a great need of the influences of the Holy Spirit upon our church-es as well as congregations. Addresses were es, as well as congregations. Addresses were given in connexion with the narratives on the duty of the churches toward that portion of so-ciety within their respective bounds which neglects the public institutions of religion, and on other important topics, by Rev. Messrs. Kim-ball, Perry, Dimmick, Campbell, and others. k, Campbell, and others. [Essex North Register.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

We learn from letters received and other sources, that Paxton, Pepperell, Mass, and New Market, N. H., have been wonderfully blessed of God. Rich and signal displays of divine mercy have been shown to the people in

In Paxton, upwards of forty have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. One very encouraging fact is, that most of the subjects of this work of renewing grace, are in the morning of life, and bid fait to become pillars in the church. The work is

rogressing. Pepperell, a writer says, " that the school in this place, which has so often been blessed by the powerful influences of God's Holy Spirit, seems not to have passed through this term without a renewal of his mercies. There has been quite a revival, chiefly in the school. been quite a revival, chiefly in the senon. Many who were groping their way in the dark-ness of sin, have had their eyes opened to the greatness of their former danger, and lay hold of the promises which are offered to those who

In New Market, the work of regeneration as over commen principally to the Methodist Society. Twenty already give evidence that they have been born again, and great seriousness prevails among sinners.—S. S. Advocate.

We learn that the church in Henniker has twelve of her sons, more than one fifth of all her male members, pursuing studies with a view to preach the gospel of Christ. In Campfive of the sons of the church are in a course of preparation for the gospel ministry.

A Conversion.—An interesting case of con version, occurred recently in a town in the south eastern part of this State, (New Hampshire.) It was a man 77 years old. He has been very deaf several years, but a constant attendant on public worship, and has taken great pains to hear. He has two pions daughters, who have very carnestly desired and prayed for his conversion. One of these daughters on a certain day, found her father in the barn, on his knees apparently in great distress. She at first thought he was in a fit. But on enquiring what was the matter, he replied, "dison after he found mercy of the Lord. ib.

WESTERN REVIVALS. - We have seldom seen more triumphant displays of Divine sovereign ty, in the commencement of revivals, than is some of those which are now in progress in some of those which are now in progress in Illinois and Missouri. That the members of the church ought to desire earnestly and vehemently, pray devoutly and believingly, and labor most diligently, for a revival of religion, is unquestionable: and the responsibility is most unquestionable: and the responsibility is most fearfully great on all the churches of our Lord are not in a reviving and progressing condition. There should be prayer, and an agonizing spirit, for the con version of souls, and professors are alarmingly guilty, who do not thus feel, pray and labor for the conversion of others. God does delight in bestowing his blessing where his people are

waiting for hi But he does more, In some instances he does graciously condescend to pour out his Spirit, and arrest the attention of unconverted sinners before his people awake from their guilty slumberings. And because he in infinite sovereignty and goodness does all this, let none pervert his grace and mercy to include "at ease in Zion" and say, "the Lord will revive his work in his own good time." Such

ing betrays an unsound heart. It shows a mind filled with unbelief, a conscience stupi fied, a soul without the sympathies of Chris who wept and agonized for impenitent sin ners.—Western Pioneer.

The Pioneer mentions, that in Pisgab, Cooper co. Mo. a revival, which commenced in May last, was first manifested by conviction nd anxiety on the part of the unconverte and anxiety on the part of the same Sinners were discovered weeping, while professors were slumbering. It eral days labor, and more than fifty persons I manifested anxiety for their salvation, that members of the church, generally, began to feel, labor and pray, as they should have done. The work has since spread over a great extent of country, and Christians are awake and active,—Christian Mirror.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Nov. 17, 1837.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

The interest of the Monthly Concert in Bo street, is greatly increased by the introduction of

Maps, which give a clear view of the situation and extent of the places referred to in the intelligence communicated. The course pursued here combines the advantages of a lecture upon Missionary geography, with 'he communication of facts. And nothing, we are persuaded, is more necessary to a right apprehension of the wants of the world, and to excite a corresponding interest in missionary operations, than a wledge of Missionary geography.

THE INDIANS .- At the last monthly concert, Dr

Anderson gave an interesting exhibition of the relative position of most of the tribes of Indians on our borders, particularly those among whom missions have been commenced; showing also the narrow lin its of their territory, compared with what it once was; and remarking upon the policy of our government in relation to them. And, alluding to the deputations from the Sacs and Foxes who have recently visited us, he pointed out the place of their residence, and the country which they have ceded in the recent treaty. They are a part of the Algonquins, in Canada; and have been driven, from time to time, about 1000 miles from their kindred, till arrested in their course by the whites. It was a mistake, he said, that the forefathers came from this region, as had been remarked in one of the speeches. They were certain Black Hawk and the prophet, in which they were taken prisoners, and carried through the United States, for the same purpose as those who have recently visited us, to show them our power and awe then into subjection-in that war Keokuck had been friendly to the United States; and after the return of Black Hawk, through the influence of our government, Keokuk, who had been subordinate to him before, was raised above him. When he heard this, he burst out in the most extravagant expressions of rage; which afterwards so mortified him, that he undertook to atone for it by abject submission. The facts may witnessed upon the common, consent d to by Keo-kuk, on account of his obligations to our government for his power; but which must have been viewed with feelings of unmingled disdain by the proud spirited qualified disapprobation. They had been sufficiently humbled before, without being subjected to this degradation.

SOUTH WESTERN TRIBES .- Mr. Anderson ther pointed out the limits of the South Western tribes, and showed what territory they once occupied, and cated; a fivorable religious impression has been made to what straits they are now reduced. Missions had reason to believe would have been eminently successful, if they had been allowed to remain upon their reservations. The Cherokees formerly of conied a great part of Tennessee, and parts of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Twenty years ago, they were confined to a small contiguous section of Geor gia. Tennessee and A abama.

In 1738, one half of them were destroyed by the small pox brought from Europe. Before, they were very numerous. They had 6000 warriors, from which their whole population might be estimated at about 30,000. In the war of the Revolution, they took part against us; and they did not make peace till 1791; but in the last war, they fought for this country against the Creeks, under General Jackson.

The mission was commenced at Brainerd in 1817: and several stations were afterwards occupied. The have moved away, or live at a great distance, project of removing them did not originate with General Jackson. It was agitated as early as 1819, by the General government. Dr. Worcester, the first noble Resolution. "That in view of the relative Secretary of the Board, visited Washington, and ability of the churches within our own limits, and of made such representations to the government of the the vast and increasing field which claims the attendisastrous effects of their removal, upon the efforts tion of the present (parent?) Board, it is our duty to its injustice; and a treaty was made, by which their lands were guarantied to them forever. The project has since been renewed, through the restlesness of week, or one dollar a year. The members are 60, the authorities and people of Georgia,-with what

ustice and cruelty, need not be repeated. A treaty has recently been made with a minority of the nation, for the sale of their lands, on the east side of the Mississippi, and for their removal to lands asigned them by government, which consist of a strip of and about 200 miles long, only part of which is habitable, West of the Mississippi.

The Creek nation including the Seminoles, 200 yrs. go, occupied part of Alabama, and the greater part of Georgia and Florida. The Creeks were a confederate nation. This form of government was very common among the Indians; and indeed we might almost seem to have borrowed our idea of a confederacy from them. The Five Nations were a confederacy of tribes, occupying the territory which now forms the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In 1712, the Tuscaroras, in N. Carolina, became involved in a war with the whites, and they were invited by their brethren of the Five Nations, to remove, and occupy a part of their territory, which they did; and after that, they were the Six Nations. So it was among the Creeks. There were five different languages spoken in this nation. The Natchez tribe were likewise invited, in an emergency similar to that of the Tuscaroras, to unite with them; which they did. The Seminoles were a part of this confederacy, till they were separated from it by our government making a treaty with them separately, as they have more recently with Texas, an integral part of the Mexican government; and now they are renping the consequences of this act, by becoming involved in a war against them, while at peace with their ancient

The Choctaws were more than any other tribe, an agricultural people; and the prospect of their elevation was very great, had they been permitted to remain in their own country. A mission was commenced among

ease of murder, it was left to the nearest relative of to the liberal; on the example of the primitive Christhe deceased to avenge his blood. They had also tians; and above all, the example of Him who though cities of refuge, where perpetual fire was kept burning, and where resided some persons called beloved the promptings of conscience and Christian sensibility men, in whose presence blood could not be shed.

The territory allotted by our government to the emnants of these tribes, is a square or oblong piece of land, bounded by Texas on the South, Mexico on the West, various tribes of Indians on the North, and by the States of Missouri and Arkansas on the East. The missions will be continued among them; but the Indians are generally in a state of mind unfavorable to spiritual improvement.

HOME MISSIONS.

Abstracted from the Home Missionary for Nov. ALABAMA .- At Centreville, during a protracted eting last August, eight or ten were hope verted, and a favorable religious impression was made n the minds of a goodly number.

MISSISSIPPL.-The church in Caledonia, have in measure awaked out of sleep and renewed their covenant engagements. The people, in their embartances are coming back to a better state rassed circum of feeling, and seem to be preparing for the reception of gospel truth.

Missount.-Three rumsellers in one place pro professed " Reformers"-two of them leading members of the Campbellite church. Two preachers, near by, own distilleries, and are manufacturing whiskey

ILLINOIS .- The demand for ministers is greatly creasing; only one or two are at hand to meet five or six applications. The Lord is appearing among the churches in great power; the spirit of world! ness is dying away, and many crowd the gates of

INDIANA .- The Lutherans, in Harrison Co our congregations, under the care of Rev. Mr. Rizer; they are recently organized, and are prospering Seven have been added to the church within thre onths on profession; a good work has commenced, and prospects are animating. In all the good done here, the A. H. M. S. is to be regarded as the honored

TENNESSEE .- A Missionary writes, "I have but ifteen cents in cash, and that, my son obtained by gathering plums in the woods, and taking them to and selling them." Such is the " pressure f the times " on missionaries.

MICHIGAN .- The church at Grass Lake, under the care of Rev. J. M. Ellis, has increased within a year from 27 to 73. The congregation has considerbly enlarged. The church is to be divided, and two ongregations formed at two different points; measres are in progress for building two meetinghouses, ooth to be occupied by Mr. E. Five Sabbath Schools are sustained with 150 scholars. A general and successful effort has been made in the cause of Temperance; 200 have signed the pledge of total abstinence ations besides sewing circles have been formed Eight schoolhouses have been buil, or are building

New Your -In Stafford, it is believed that some 30 souls have been converted within the last six nonths. In Burton, the meetings are crowded with Black Hawk: an exhibition which, though doubtless attentive and solemn hearers; an evident increase of well intended, I nevertheless must regard with un- spiritual life is munifest, and God seems about to appear in his power and glory. A missionary in Tioga Co. writes, that his congregations are increasing, that a more earnest desire is manifested to enjoy religious tions, and increased liberality in maintaining them. In Davies, a meetinghouse has been dedibeen established among them, which we have every been added to the charch, beside nine admitted with in a few previous months.

At Big-Hollow, there are encouragements, in the state of Sabbath congregations; of the prayer meetings; of the Temperance Cause; of the harmony of the church; and, in the fact, that on one hundred dollars of taxable property, the members of the church pay \$3.50 toward the support of their paster

GRATIFUL RETURNS .-- Nearly all the men bers of the Presbyterian church in Salem and Fearing townships, Ohio, have signed a pledge to pay each one dollar a year for five years, to the A. H. M. S., because, but for the liberality of that Society, the church post ere this, have become nearly or quite extinct

A small church in Hebron, Ohio, have forwarded \$55,96, equal to \$1,27 for each member. church has 44 members, nearly half of them however

The Western Reserve Missionary Society, their annual meeting Sept. 30th, passed the following ssume the entire support of our own missionaries.

The members of one of the assisted churches in Pennsulvania, have agreed to raise two cents a Says the missionary, " the A. H. M. S. must and will be sustained; for God has set upon it his seal of approbation, and there are many redeemed spirits in heaven who rejoice over it, and many yet on earth to be saved through its agency."

LOVE FOR THE GOSPEL .- A feeble church of wenty male members raises \$300 for the support of heir paster. Poer men subscribe \$15, \$18 and \$20; Subbath Scholars, the children of poor parents, \$1,25; young women who work for five or six shillings a reek, \$2. Young men laboring for \$8 per month, \$5,50. Their deep poverty abounds unto the riches of their liberality. We may add with truth, that in New England, the churches are not a few that do all this, and even more. Good evidence it is that they love the gospel; and, good reason they have to

The Receipts acknowledged in the last No. of the Home Missionary, amount to \$3579,67, paid into the Treasury of the A. H. M. S. We are glad to observe that \$500 of this amount, were transmitted from the Massachusetts Missionary Society. Would that it could have been \$5000. It is needed. It would be well applied. It would relieve many a deserving and hard laboring Missionary from depressing solicitude; and cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of many a feeble church at the West, struggling for existence in the midst of poverty, and many adversaries.

But wishing is idle business. The thing may b done. The A. H. M. S. may receive great relief from Massachusetts. Let those among us who are enjoying religious privileges to the full, reflect on ons to the destitute; on the extent and fearfulness of their privations; on the certainty of the spiritual and eternal death of thousands, unless the influences of the preached gospel be spread over them; and then, on the facilities they themselves enjoy for the acquisition of property; the amount they have in possession; the amount they can part with, and retain enough for the supply of all their own wants:

he was rich, for our sakes became poor; and under ruple their former contributions? O that the thing were faithfully tried!

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN 1753.

An old journal, in manuscript, of the labors of a Missionary to the Six Nations, has recently fallen into our hands. We learn from it that Alcohol was an evil doer to some purpose a century ago, and that some vigorous efforts were made to bridle the fiery dragon scores of years before the modern temperance triumphs. The writer of the journal from which we extract, was a herald of the gospel to the Western ndians, when there was nothing but a foot-path from Albany to Stockbridge, and when he had his hire an Indian to pilot him from Kinderhook through the woods to Albany. At the time of the Temperance Meeting in question, he was located on the Su quehannah river, at ----, an Indian name, as long as a belt of wampum, which we cannot well decipher. " Monday, Dec. 31st, 1753. About noon the Three Towns of Indians met together. After I had given them some account of my journey to New England, and what the great men had done for them, and had done to strengthen the good resolutions which they had entered into to put a stop to the bringing of strong liquor among them, I told them, to prevent difficulty in their minds, I would engage to supply them with what they might want in case of sickness or any special occasion. I pressed the matter with great earnestness, and said more than I have time now to write. After deliberating some time upon what I had said, (for I perceived afterwards that some of the Indians were not free to go forward and pass a law against liquor, particularly Isaac, who is a kind of mir ister. I suppose he was set on by the Dutch traders) they returned me this answer. "My brethren; A few words we have to say. "Tis true my brethren what you say, the law is broke. The trader have brought rum here, and have sold it contrary to law. Now we must take care of the rum which has been brought. When they brought it, and I saw the barrels, I only looked on them, and did not know what to do. I did not know whether it would be right in the sight of God to break them. Now my brethren we must have a writing in our hands, and if they bring rum we will certainly break it. Let it be written upon a broad paper, and that paper we will

ren, we have agreed to choose two men that shall break that rum, viz. old Jonah, and Andrew." There was a class of that Indian community who were specially disobliged by the passage of the law in question. They had the same reasons for their oppoon which now exists among some who are not Indians in reference to similar laws. This produced a second temperance meeting, and the speaker of the Temperance party addressed the meeting as follows: We made a law all of us together; and now th people over the river don't like it that there should be a law against Rum. Though they did not like it, we do, and were very glad in our hearts that it was so for it was not so much burt to break the Rum as the hurt that the rum did; and we are glad to have it broke. Now we ask what we shall do in this case. We all of us in our hearts like this law, and we like

have. When we go to break the rum, that paper

shall go before us. Col. Johnson is a great man, and

we desire that he will give us that paper. My breth

to have it stand." The Mission, ry took the ground of a bold thorough going temperance man; called on the tempera party to stand by their law, and declared, if it were essary, he would break the barrels of rum with his own hand. Yet he advised caluness and a conciliatory spirit in all. They replied; " We will stand up for the law. We will go to them and leave our words with them again, and may be they will come and stand fast again." They did so, and left their words with the anti-temperance party to the following effeet; "except you will turn back, we will be divided from you.'

they finally very harmoniously determined that they would stand by the law against the introduction of rum; that a committee of two from each village, associated with the Missionary, should inspect the movements of the Dutch Traders, and that any quantity they might have above what was necessary for special uses, should be forthwith surrendered to said committee, and kept in their hands.

We should not like the task of proving the of wisdom in these Indian legislators in their treatment of ardent spirits, nor the task of proving the possession of pre-eminence in wisdom on the part of certain modern rulers in their treatment of the same

DUELLING AND ALCOHOL, From a French Journal we learn that in a duel, is

which one of the parties was killed, the survivor was subjected to an action for the support of the family of the deceased. The court decided that said maintenance should be furnished by the Defendant. There was an appeal to an higher court, but the sentence from below was confirmed. So that this doctrine may now be considered as having the force of a legal pre-We should like that such a stripe, till we get wise

and just enough to inflict an heavier, should be administered in our own country. The prospective care of widows and orphans would be likely to cool mewhat, the valor of our chivalry. Not a few would pocket an insult rather than be unpocketed of the precious metal to the amount of some hundreds a year, through a long flight of them. And we cannot forbear saying that we should be

glad to see the lash lengthened, so as to reach those that kill their neighbors with alcohol, as well as those that do it with bullets. It is a thing "not dreamed of in our philosophy," that the damage a man does by a pistol should be repaired, while that which a man does by ardent spirits should not. There is the more reason in the law we approve, from the well known fact that the dramseller has already obtained the property, or a portion of it, of the miserable being he has slain. And the bereaved would be but living on their own, while they were living upon him. The aw in question, rigidly enforced, would lower the topsails of some who now fatten on the spoils of runed families, and broken hearted widows and or-

For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. Willis,-I thank you for inserting any part Mr. Willia,—I thank you for inserting any part of my article on "Piracy encouraged by War," but should wish, either that the whole be published in order to let your readers see what is censured, or that I may be permitted to answer the sentence which has been passed upon me without a hearing. If neither of these requests can be granted, I wish, since my reviewer vindicates war as "a penalty for violated law," as a system of justice right in itself, and cranterable only in its presents. There is one very interesting fact, in regard to the and then, on the blessing pronounced on him that censurable only in its perversion, to put a few ques-

a state of feeling and such a mode of preachto or right, and an executioner of law, I should obsert ain some particulars of this judicial pro
1. What is the law? 2. Who is accuser or cutor? 3. Who is the judge? 4. Who are the vitnesses? How examined?

1 opportunities for a fair trial? What the pro
for elicities that it is a second of the pro-What opportunities for a fair trial? What the pro-cess for cliciting truth and right? 6. With what state of mind is the trial conducted? Such as promises a righteous decision? 7. On whom does the punish-ment fall? On the guilty? 8. Who executes the sentence, and what security for its right execution? My reviewer, always anxious for "discrimination," will not, I presume, refuse to exercise his own paw-ers of discrimination on questions thus started by him-self.

Nor. 11, 1837. REMARKS .- We are very far from desiring to engage in a war even of words, with peace men. We bid them God speed in all proper efforts for the promotion of peace. The evils of war are manifestly great and incalculable; and awful is the responsibility of those who plunge heedlessly into it. Yet, we claim the right of exposing any false principles that may be advanced in regard to this, as well as every then to meet an "ordination sermon." It re other moral subject, without subjecting ourselves to several associations. It recals to the minds of mi the charge of unfriendliness to the object.

In regard to the communication referred to, we remark, that we did not review or censure any part of and it recals to the minds of churches and con it which we did not publish. We commented simply tions, the joyous and solemn scenes of the day on the principle asserted at the head of a paragraph; they were comleaving out the remarks based upon that principle; sheep into the care of some beloved and and of those remarks we said nothing.

We said "the right of national defence stands on influence on the church in Milton, when they the ground of penalty for violated law." We used led to request urgently the publication of this phraseology expressly to avoid sanctioning ag- so appropriate to the occasion and so richly frame gressive war. When this is properly understood, all with the peculiar spirit of the gospel. They will our correspondent's questions about a "judicial pro- to be reminded, not for a day only cess" will be answered in one word: Suppose a of their obligations to the king of Zion for band of marauders should come into Boston harbor, ating to them the blessings of the Christian and land in our streets, for purposes of rapine and and especially for having bestowed on the plunder. Shall we call the judge and jury and wittinued so long the able, tender, and faithful past nesses, and pass judicial sentence upon them, before whose untimely exit had occasioned them many te we attempt to defend our firesides? No; we have and many forebodings of ill, from which God h nother kind of law for such cases. We proclaim served them. martial law; and we take the sword of justice, put The sermon which is characterized by the into the hands of our rulers by the authority of the warmth and tenderness of social and spigned of nighty, for the punishment of evil-doers, and "ex- that pervades every thing coming from the sa ecute wrath " upon those whom we take in the act of source, is founded on 2 Kings, 2; 15. "The sp mardering our citizens. This is the true ground upon of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." It is shown, L. T which we rest the right of government to repel inva- God graciously provides a succession of teachersion. Is there any want of "discrimination" in his churches; II. That all faithful teachers are at

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY. A Sermon

tivered before the Pastoral Association of Massa-chusetts, May 30, 1837. By Rev. John Nelson, Leicester. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. Were there no other benefits resulting from the

rmation of the Pastoral Association, than the single ne of giving to the public an asnual sermon of an elevated character, like those which have usually been called forth on the occasion, its usefulness adnits of no question. This indeed, is but one among many benefits, flowing from the organization; yet it is not the least, either in present or prospective bearings. Highly as we were gratified by the sermon before

s, when listening to it, as it fell from the lips of our warm-hearted brother, we are yet more gratified to have the opportunity of perusing it at our leisure, and comparing it calmly, with the great standard of truth. It is a courteous and well timed exhibition of the "mind of the Spirit," on the prominent duties of the Christian ministry. Common as the subject is, and frequent as its discussions are, it has here not a little of the freshness of novelty, as evolved from a clear, quent; no studied refinement of style; no wild soaring of imagination; no attempt to appear profound at expense of simplicity and chasteness; but plain and all important truth flows along through each successive page in unruffled majesty, like the deep floods hat wend their way silently and unmoved by storm and tempest from the feet of lofty mountains to the wide ocean.

The object of the sermon, is not so much to show what the work of the ministry is, as to develope the manner of doing it. And ou this point, the preacher justly takes it for granted, that there is a difference of opinion, which justifies him in discussing the subject gospel; to soften the heart; remove prejudice With the command of Christ before him, Mark 16:

15, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel quence. to every creature;" and with the object already stated, in his eye, he directs attention, FIRST, to the by this imperfect abstract of a sermon above example of ministerial labors left us by the apostles; praise from us. Like every thing else haman, it and shows that their main business was, to communicate every where, the distinctive truths of Christianity; to effect the reformation of the human race, by chief defect, however, is a want of distinctive e simple preaching of Christ and him crucified; not haps our own fault still, more than his. It is elying on art, or management, or the device of with evangelical sentiment; with tender and ha strange measures, or division of labor, or separate ed feeling, and contains several passages of the agencies, for the putting down of particular sins, or eloquence. The views he has introduced of the n excited public sentiment; but on the naked truth ner in which ministers of the gospel are boun of God, applied to the heart, the root of all evil b the Holy Spirit. Secondary, he shows, that apos- py. Were they generally adopted, a great olic example in all its features, is the rule or pattern of acrimony and violence would be avoided, of ministerial conduct in all ages, except so far as they were invested with miraculous gifts; in lieu of than they now are, to obey the injun which ministers of the present day have the advantage of the press. In confirmation of this, he remarks, that they received their instructions immediately from Jesus Christ; that there is no change in the nature, circumstances or wants of mankind which renders necessary the use of any other means for their moral renovation; and, the apostolic is not only the best, but the only practicable method of reclaiming mankind from error and sin.

In strong terms he repudiates the notions of some; that the metaphysical peculiarity of some theological school is to be constantly held up to view on the cease among the followers of the Prince of Po Sabbath; that little effect is to be expected from common Sabbath preaching; that the lecturer or evangelist must be called in to the aid of the stated ministry, for the conversion of men by hundreds; and that which shall recover the world to the dominion by plans, associations, and agencies for putting down sus Christ, its rightful Lord! one sin at a time, the world is to be reformed. minister is bound to expose the sins of the times, and cry aloud against them, and call on men every where to repent; but still, to lay the axe at the root of the tree; to aim directly at the regeneration of the heart, work, and the remaining pages contain a v ecause in the depravity of the heart, have war, sla- pendix. The discussion of the main subjections very, licention sness, and all other sins, their deep ded into eleven sections. I. Signification foundations laid.

The claims of the religious press to the serious atention of ministers are also defined and urged; and Scriptural authority for congregational chi two extravagances into which it has failen are stated The apostolic churches voluntary associations; as demanding correction; the inundating of commu- ence between these and other voluntary a nity with books of "striking titles and superficial V. The question of written creeds and con contents;" and, with "periodicals, exclusively de- VI. Independence and mutual fellowship of ch voted to some exciting object;" they "distract at- es. VII. Powers and rights of a church. ention, and awaken unholy excitement, and saddy differs of a church; arguments of Episcopalis vert us " from apostolic work.

The spirit in which the duties of the ministry are members. XI. Concluding remarks; the church o be discharged, is marked by gentleness; in opposi- orable and important; duty of all to become co tion to harshness, severity, and reproach. Many of ed with it. the world's " reformers" need themselves to be 1e- We do not hesitate to say, that this treatise formed, as to the manner of their address. Denun- plies a desideratum, which has long been felt. It ciation neither convinces nor reclaims. "The more, not so much designed for the harned, as "for

spirit, shall resemble that bright example of the mir istry handed down to us in the New Testament, a only the greater will be our success, but the n glorious will be our reward."

THE SUCCESSION OF THE PASTORAL OFFICE. HE SUCCESSION OF THE PASTORAL OFFICE, Sermon, Delivered May 24, 1837, at the Install tion of Ree. S. W. Cozzens, over the First Ew gelical Congregational Church, in Millon, John Codman, D. D. Boston, Perkins & Marn Sermons delivered at the ordination, or instal

of ministers, are now rarely published. For any we can tell, this is as it should be. Public a have so multiplied in late years; so much ; preaching is done than in the days of our fathers, especially, so frequent are changes in the local ministers, and so abundantly are sermons of this scription delivered, that were they all to issue f the press, the world could hardly contain them

It is pleasant, however, to find the good old w of our fathers, not wholly abandoned, and a ters the vows they made, and the responsib mitted by the Great Shepherd der shepherd. Such considerations, doubtle

ated by the same spirit; III. What that spirit which religious teachers should be actuated. heard the discussion with neach pleasure, and I read it with renewed and increased satisfact refrain from any abstract, for want of mon- and cause we have reason to believe that it will be the oughly read, by most of those who would take pl are in perusing a summary of it.

THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH A PREACHED THE GOSPEL SHOULD CONDEMN SIN. WE FREE RESPECTIVE TO EXISTING EVILS. Sermon, Preached at the Ordination of Rev. B. Hall, over the Third Congregational Chandle and Society in Plymouth, Jug. 23, 1837.

Rev. George W. Blagden. Boston, Cocket. Brewster, pp. 45. The title of this discourse, sufficiently discloses

biect of the author. The words of the text, (Is 58: 1,) "Cry aloud! Spare not! Lift up thy vo like a trumpet! And show my people their to aressions, and the house of Jacob their sin. considered as enjoining a faithful boldness on preacher of truth in reproving sin;" and the me and manner of doing this, with some of the appro ate motives for doing it faithfully, are the matter

The explanation and enforcement of the Div Law, both in its precept and penalty, as revealed the decalogue, and as summarily expressed by Cl in the two great commandments, is stated to be MEANS, by which the duty is to be performed as to the MANNER of performa oce, it must be with vigor and boldness; with long suffering and mility: with discrimination of those acts which break the precepts or principles of the divine and the preacher must strive to the full extent power to extend the knowledge and influence law universally. The great MOTIVE to this fait secure a pure church: to draw down the influenthe Holy Spirit, and produce a genuine and holy We do not claim to have done justice to the a

some defects, which with a moiety of the b brother's skill and power, we would correct. ministers and churches would be far better prolove one another." We cannot but hail with are from any and every quarter, the spirit of strance against that fiend of darkness, which various names bestrides the stalking horse of lie sentment." and tides through our chi scattering in his way firebrands, arrows and demaking sport for the sons of wickedness, and co many a man of God to exclaim, "O that min were waters and mine eyes a fountain of temight weep day and night for the slain of the da ter of my people." When shall strife and con the powers of darkness,-Universalism, Infic Atheism and Crime, which is yet to be

THE CHURCH. By Enoch Pond, D. D., P. 126, 24mo. Boston, Whipple & Dam

The first hundred pages include the ha church in the New Testament. II. Has C ined. IX. Church discipline. X. Privileges of

on of the comm the principles of cong member of the chui eight to be, to understand book of rules; a law book, my man except the studer ning exposition of the fu magregationalism, as our fa practice them.

This is a day when Congre

November 17

nstand themselves; to be w ents that sustain their hed from some other den am has many advocates. pore. The claims of the for nined, and in our opinio The claims of the latter, aid; perhaps, because the au night, that in the present sta regationalist could covet i gregationalism, very littl ritten, for years. If not a s liable to become a stra hope, however, that the studied. Ministers who wisherches, may easily do it, by mubers the purchase of this orchasing and distributing are persuaded that in so doi valuable service for Zion, pro and strengthening her foundat SUFFOLK CONFERENCE

The Pastors and Delegates Wednesday morning list, in the meeting was characterist harmony of feeling. The relaterless show an encouraging charches are generally in a star estendance upon the mean estendance upon the mean n-attendance upon the unpopular conversions and ca y all of them; though noth rall of them; though normal of religion. It was remarked puts, that there was evidently a the churches, for the gener Spirit, greater than had been the blessing. It was though element, which had agitated ine past were subsiding; rd to a state of quietus favard to a state of quietted ing winter, favorable to the i the minds of men—that the that God is specially near, an above for a general revival and profitable discussion was of private personal efforts for of private personal errors it was forcibly urged upon the faced with the recital of fac Christians to engage in the a case, where, by following to conversing with a pa and gave him a subject fo by the blessing of God, the individual. Another approached an individual ner, in regard to his pering a subject for a discourse meet the case of others; and mark of Cecil, that there adapted to one particular tements, respecting the Cod, in efforts like the Class, had witnessed 10 or 12 persons, by fol se, a person who had b

d a half faithful e post causes of the low the hearts of Christians. brenough to keep it be in the Mariners' church rigious feeling more than he some portion of time in gon. There has been no c last, since the la ne have been added ew stand propounded

et Church, and the Lord dis concluding remark de ters of gold, over the " A DESIRE F nce the Conference, th lewed, the great increase of a were then present, be who, he supposed, we assembly with deep in Hely Ghost, as being callchurch, an

MARKS OF UNREGENE who has never inquired into soul is doubtless unreger is not leeply convinced of sis erance from it through Jesus (of guilt, and a formal confe-3. So also is that soul th the favor of God and con is the soul that is destitute of kind; it is not enough that he he must have positive love. does not know what it is to st sia, and purpose not to inc gree. 6. So also is the soul greater advancement in holin

THE COVENANT OF GRA ian writers calls the covenan he clouds after a deluge of s feited lease of eternity renewthe city of God, the hope of . THE CHRISTIAN RACE.

ace must keep his eye stea must not gaze around to him, nor step to gether up tonverse with spectators. race, would never gain the pr of the course. Can the he with less effort? REJOICE IN THE LORD

ave no right to be gloomy est only to be contented a also to rejoice. " What," says which you want, compared enjoy? What is a little mon wisdom, righteousness, sand As Joah would not listen to

his corn on fire, so men often God till he has destroyed som

Herad we are told listene

le that bright example of the no to us in the New Testament, eward."

ved May 24, 1837, at the Install W. Cozzens, over the First Eva-gational Church, in Millon. D. D. Boston, Perkins & Marvi ed at the ordination, or installararely published. For an the publication of a seri ceasion and so richly fre e king of Zion for perp ng bestowed on them and nder, and faithful po

of social and spiritual fee thing coming from the se lisha." It is shown I ; III. What that spirit ? and mereased satisfaction f those who would take ple

WHICH A PREACHE nouth, Aug. 23, 1837.

The words of the text, (le Spare not! Lift up thy ve w my people their g a faithful boldness on e

immarily expressed by Cl performa • ce, it must be o principles of the divine wledge and influence of reat MOTIVE to this faith eart; remove prejudice, to draw down the influenc

several passages of th rs of the gospel are bour erit of the day, are just amounted and adopted, a great amounted would be avoided, nes would be far better prepar to obey the injunction; "child We cannot but hail with ple ery quarter, the spirit of rem t fiend of darkness, which used ides the stalking horse of "party nd tides through our churc y firebrands, arrows and des-sons of wickedness, and can to exclaim, "O that mine e eyes a fountain of tears, the night for the slain of the dau When shall strife and conten llowers of the Prince of Pea ed for that triamphant onset ness,-Universalism, Infidel which is yet to be made, the world to the dominion of

Lord! y Enoch Pond, D. D., Pro-logical Seminary, Bangor, ston, Whipple & Damrell. 18 I pages include the body of ing pages contain a valuable ion of the main subject is d s. 1. Signification of the w Tostament. II. Has Christ rm of church government? congregational churches. s voluntary associations; di and other voluntary associa written creeds and coven nd mutual fellowship of ch

d rights of a church. VIII. ipline. X. Privileges of ch uding remarks; the church h

which has long been felt. I ed for the borned, so "f

vovember 17, 1837, ...

is a day when Congregationalists ought to un-

service for Zion, promoting her enlargement,

Polar CONTENENCE OF CHERCHES.
Pastors and Delegates met at nine o'clock on
sday moroing last, in Park street Vestry.
Learning was characterized by tenderness and
my of feeling. The reports of the various
es show an encouraging state of things. The
es are generally in a state of peace and harmotendence upon the means of grace increasing—
conversions and cases of seriousness in nearfiltern; though nothing like a general revival rough nothing like a general revival was evidently a state of preparednesses, for the general descent of the Holy than had been witnessed for a long demands direct and special prayer for It was thought that the causes of except the state of the state ng. It was thought that the causes of ex-which had agitated our community for some were subsiding; and that we might look a state of quietude, during the approach-favorable to the influence of truth upon s of men—that there are clear indications is specially near, and that we may look and a general revival of religion. A pleasant able discussion was had upon the importance a general revival of religion. A pleasant able discussion was had upon the importance personal efforts for the salvation of souls, rt of pastors and laymen; and the duty port of pastors and layrnen; and the daty y urged upon the attention of all, and en-the recital of facts, calculated to encourage to engage in them. One pastor related drep, by following an impression, in regard any with a particular individual, he had a conversation, which drew out her case. to a conversation, which drew out her case, ms subject for a discourse, and resulted, sing of God, in the hopeful conversion of rd. Another added, that he had seldom an individual, in a kind and solemn man-red to his personal salvation, without find-tics allocates which he had found to course which he had found to of others; and it was, he said, the reof others; and it was, he said, the re-cit, that there was seldon a discourse one particular case, which would not Several laymen, aiso, made interesting especting their success, by the blessing farts like these. One, a teacher of a Bihad witnessed the hopeful conversion of the sons, by following up efforts of this kind, to week and month to month. In one tesk to week and month to month. In one person who had been a skeptic was, after a d a half faithful effort, brought to embrace the Much more was said, on this interesting subblich we have not room to insert. The negativis duty, we have no doubt, is one of the mass of the low state of personal religion, in ris of Christians. They do not use their arough to keep it bright.

Mariners' church, there has been a state of o Mariners' church, there has been a state of a feeling more than usually interesting; and e portion of time indicating a revival of reli-Timers has been no communion season, except, , since the last meeting of the Conference, but are been added to the church; and a number

ad propounded. on, public exercises were held in Park barch, and the Lord's Supper administered, cesting discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr., of Charlestown, from these words: "Blessed with a mourn, for they shall be comforted." ding remark deserves to be engraved, in gold, over the door of every Christian's DESIRE FOR HOLINESS IS THE ONLY Assion THAT CAN BE SAFELY CHER-lateresting and appropriate remarks were table, by Dr. Fay, and Rev. Mr. Towne. inded to the occasion which called into ex-Conference, the extensive revival that fol-great increase of orthodox churches since; e great increase of orthodox churches since; sainted spirits of those venerable men who present, but now in the world of glory, apposed, were now looking down upon the with deep interest; and concluded by urging sed spirit of prayer for the descent of the host, as being called for by the state of the

MARKS OF UNREGENERACY .- 1. That man as never inquired into the spiritual state of his is doubtless unregenerate. 2. So also is he who at least a convinced of sin, and desirous of delivrom it through Jesus Christ. A slight sense et, and a formal confession of sinfulness will not 3. So also is that soul that is unconcerned about vor of God and communion with him. 4. Se soul that is destitute of a sincere love to manit is not enough that he wish others no harm; ist have positive love. 5. So also the soul that not know what it is to struggle with indwelling and purpose not to includge it in the lowest de-6. So also is the soul that does not long for radvancement in holiness of heart.

THE COVERAGE OF GRACE -One of the Puririters calls the covenant of grace, " the bow in and after a deluge of sin and misery, the foresse of eternity renewed, the Magna Charta of y of God, the hope of sinners and the riches of

THE CHRISTIAN RACE. - He who is running this must keep his eye steadily fixed on the prize; nat not gaze around to see who is beholding her stop to gather up straws or pebbles, or to erse with spectators. Such a man, in an earthly would never gain the prize hung out at the end course. Can the heavenly prize be gained less effort ?

REJOICE IN THE LORD ALWAYS .- Christians te no right to be gloomy or discontented; they are anly to be contented at all times, but they are spice. "Whit," says Flavel, " are the things th you want, compared with those which you What is a little money, health, or liberty, to righteousness, sanctification and redemp-

a Josh would not listen to Absalom till he had set en on fire, so men oftentimes will not listen to and till he has destroyed some of their idols.

Puching of John the Baptist, and "did many cations are deferred, for want of time and room.

of the common mind;" and is fitted to things." There are numbers who do likewise; who the principles of congregationalism, familiar to do many things, but who will perish at last. We must do many things, yet if we hold on to our darling

terian church in this place, in Oct. 1801. The entire charge of the congregation soon devolved upon him by the death of Dr. McWhorter in 1807. About two years after, he was invited to the professorship of pulpit eloquence in the theological seminary at Autover, and was inaugurated in 1809. He resigned this station in favor of the Park street Church, Boston, in July 1811.

In June 1815 he returned to this city at the invitation of the 24 Peachs trees.

July 1811.

In June 1815 he returned to this city at the invitation of the 2d Presbyterian church, which had been then but recently formed out of the congregation in which he had heretofore presided, with eminent ability and success. He was again removed from Newark, in the full maturity of his powers and usefulness, by a call to the Presidency of Williams College, Massa, in November 1821, having been inaugurated on the 14th of that month. This station he was compelled to resign in August 1836, after a service of 15 years, on account of ill health, and finally returned to this city, and became a member of the family of his sonin-law Dr. L. A. SMITH, under whose skilful care he has since lived; and where he has most happily terminated a life of distinguished honor and usefulness. Mrs. G. it will be remembered, died in July last, having preceded her husband about three months. Dr. G. leaves two children, both daughters, to inherit a name "which is better than riches."

Thus has passed away one of the first of men: such a man ms this world seldom sees in the prominent characteristics of both his mind and person, as well as in the peculiar qualities of his heart.—He was altogether of a more princely mould than even the majority of the great men of his day. As a preacher he possessed a liberal portion of all the faculties and qualities which fit men to subserve the great interests of society upon a large scale.

Few ever excelled him in the pulpit. As a speaker and as a writer he had singular power to enlighten and persuade, to please, to charm, to astonish. He united the decorations that belong to fine talents to the penetration and judgment that designate an acute and sol d mind. But this is not the place for an analysis of his character. His praise is in all the churches, and those who have enjoyed the benefit of his rare abilities and impressive eloquence need no other illustration.

rare abilities and impressive eloquence need no other illustration.

Since he retired in a great measure from public view, his days have been spent in languor of body, with no prospect of returning health, but his hat days were in other respects emphatically his best days, and notwithstanding his great bodily infirmities, were

passed in light and lay.

The funeral services were attended in the 1st Church on Friday. The sermon was preached, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, an early friend of the deceased.

For the Boston Recorder Lines in memory of Rev. DR. GRIFFIN, who died Nov. 8th, 1837, at Newark, N. J. where he had been twice settled in the ministry, in the former part of his life. His end has come. He had waited for it

With a spirit calm as summer's eve. He spake of his decease when late he stood, To tell once more his love for dying men: " Who that listened will e'er forget that voice? His roice, it was a charm—sometimes in tones So deep as sent a universal thrill; Then it was a whisper, when all was hush, For now it seem'd as if the spirit spoke-Then in accent strong and thundering echo There was a melting when his voice was heard The mighty, the proud, the unbeliever,
The mighty, the proud, the unbeliever,
The enemies of the cross, stout-hearted,
Came to hear him; hated, but came again,
And learned to love—for God was with the man:
But now that voice is silent in the tomb. He feared not to defend his Maker's cause— God he exalted—and he always lov'd To make God great—this was his strain of po Of eloquence; and 'twas his chosen strain; He not the creature low before the throne. The God he honor'd till his dying breath, Has call'd him up and given him his crown. Happy spirit, wear thy crown of glory And tune thy voice in lottier strains above! The place to die we cannot always choose, But GRIFFIN had his choice—'twas holy groun The ground on which he stood in years of streng The ground on which he trod with hoppy step, When once, again, the Paster of Christ's flock:— Thicker he was in warrante and

Thither be came in venerable age.
That to his burial men devout, night bear.
The man of God, who pointed them to Heaven.
Nov. 13th, 1837.
A. B. * At the late meeting of the Am. Board in Newark.

For the Bonton Recorder. To the Etitor,—Can a Minister of the Gospel consistently pray that our country may be blessed with wise and good rulers, who neglects to attend the polls and vote for those he believes to be best qualified to rule over us?

qualified to rule over us?

I am led to ask this important question from the fact, that at the Election in this city yesterday, in Ward No. 11. no less than four ministers neglected to attend the polls. Some of them, I know, without

answering the above in your paper, you will hlige A Subscriber.
Taestay, Nov. 14th, 1837.

[We think a single word of two letters would an wer the above question. But as "A Subscriber" would probably prefer a longer answer, we invite ome one of our correspondents to favor us with one.

—Ed Recorder.]

Progress towards Heathenism .- In Epping, N. H. the organ of the Congregational Meetinghouse is of-fered for sale. The reason assigned is that they no longer have any meeting, and of course have no occa-sion for any organ—the people having concluded to have public worship no longer!

Williams College.—The annual catalogue presents the sames of 120 students in the Academical department, viz.—Seniors, 25; Juniors, 39; Suphonores, 31; Freshmen, 25. The officers of instruction are Rev. Mark Hopkins, S. T. D. President; Eb are Rev. Mark Trophane. zer Kellogg, A. M. Professor of Languages and Libra-rian; Ebenezer Emmons, M. D. Professor of Natural History; Albert Hopkins, A. M. Professor of Mathe-matics and Natural Philosuphy; Rev. Joseph Alden, A. M. Professor of Rhetoric and Political Economy Edward Lazell, A. M. Professor of Chemistry; N. H. Griffin and J. Tatlock, Tutors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- The Communication

STATE LUNATIC CHAPEL.

Worcester, Nov. 8, 1837.—The Dedication of the Chapel of the State Lunatic Hospital in this town, has

the principles of congregationalism, familiar to many things, but who will perich at last. We must do many things, but who will perich at last. We must do many things, yet if we hold on to our darling since; yet all we hook, dry and uninteresting to many capacitation of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers and principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of glumatican, as our fathers adopted them, as guitant of the fundamental principles of

It was, on the whole, a most interesting occasion, and many was the eye that was moistened with tears of generous emotion, to witness the spectacle that was there presented. In that assembly, "clothed" if not "in their right mind," mingling in the soothing and elevating exercises of religious worship, were those, who, but a short time since, had been wretched, suffering outcasts, cut off from all the sympathies of society, and all earthly hopes, abandoned, as it were, of heaven, and forgotten of men. I saw among that number those who for years had been shut up in prisons and dangeous, naked, cold and hungry. Some of them chained down to the floor, till nature seemed to have forgotten her ordinary functions, and their wasted limbs refused their accustomed action. There were among them the once dreaded maniacs, who, in their phenzy had taken the life of their best loved friends, and there were the victims of cruelty, disense, their prients, and taken the inte of their best loved friends, and there were the victims of cruelty, disease, disappointed hopes, and of despair; in short, Insanity, in all its phases, yet subdued, softened and controlled by the magic power of kindness and consummate skill, to wear the aspect of reason, and the wild spir-it, as if still obsdient to the words of truth, seemed to bond before the simple rates of our belt self-or the bend before the simple rites of our holy religion.

Oaden of Exercises.

J. Introductory Prayer, and Reading of Scripture y the Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of the Baptist Church.

Blessed Lord, we had thy mission. Love descending from the skies, Since on earth, by thy commission, Public charities arise.

Glorious fields of human labor-Thou ordained'st here to be;— Kindness, to his helpless neighbor, Man, in these, can learn of thee.

When on earth thy blessing often Soothed the mind's distracting care! Thy kind aid was lent to soften lifs that all our joys impair.

Lord, we ask thy blessing for us, Guide and guard us while we live: Light and comfort here afford us, Cheer our hearts, our pangs relieve.

Come, ye heralds of salvation,-Teach us here the heavenly word, Though indeed a humble station,— Dedicate it to the Lord.

III. Dedicatory Prayer, by the Rev. David Pea-dy, of the Calvinist Church. IV. Dedicatory Hymn.
V. Sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Bangroft, of the Sec

d Congregational Church. VI. Concluding Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, o

e Methodist Episcopal Church. VII. Dismission Hymn. [Boston Courier abr.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Joseph Valle, late of Portland, Me., was installed as pastor of the church in Brimfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 1st. The Rev. Dr. Ely, of Monson, offered the Introductory Prayer; Rev. Wm. F. Vaill, of Marlhorough, Conn., preached the Sermon, from 2d Corinthians, iv: 1, 2; Rev. Mr. Fiske, of New Braintree, offered the Installing Prayer; Rev. Mr. Stone, of South Brookfield, gave the Charge; Rev. Mr. Backus, of Palmer, gave the Right Head of Fellowship; Rev. Dr. Snell, of North Brookfield, addressed the People; and the Rev. Mr. Sanford, of Holland, offered the Concluding Prayer. Nothing more need be said of the services, than that they were in keeping with the joyful occasion. It was the re-uniting of a pastor and people in a relation which they had previously sustained during twenty years, and which had been interrupted by a recess of about three years. The public exercises

twenty years, and which had been interrupted by a recess of about three years. The public exercises were conducted by men of mature experience in the sacred office, several of whom had as-isted in the same service at the previous installation of this beloved brother in Brimfield. The charge was utered by the same voice which performed that solemnity twenty-three years before.—Communicated.

ty-three years before.—Communicated.

Installed, Nov. Ist, at East Medway, Rev. SEWALL
HARDING. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Walpole; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Ide, of
West Medway; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cumnings, of North Wrentham; Charge, by Rev. Mr.
Long, of Milford; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev.
Mr. Brigham, of Framingham; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Smalley, of Frankin; Concluding
Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Durfee, of South Dedham,—Com.

Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Durfee, of South Dedham.--Com. Ordaned, at Willianstown, Vt., Nov. 1st, Asa B. SMITH, a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. designated for Siam. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. C. Wilder; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. A. Hazen; Sermon, by Rev. J. K. Converse; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. A. Nichols; Charge, by Rev. D. Wild; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. C. B. Drake; Address on Missions, by Rev. J. Thatcher; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. A. Royce. At the close of the above services a Hymn, [for which see last page,] written by Mr. Smith for the occasion was sung with happy effect. with happy effect.

Ordained, over the Congregational Church and Society in Bluehill, Me., the Rev. ALBERT COLE, Oct. 24th; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor.

The Rev. GEO. W. ADAMS was ordained, October 26th, over the Congregational Church and Society in Brooksville, Me.; Sermon, by Rev. Silas Mc Keen, Belfast.

Domestic Summary.

 Massachusetts Election.—Recapitulation of the votes for Governor, Monday, Nov. 13.

 1837
 1836

 Counties.
 Everett Morton

 Suffolk (complete)
 5500
 2177
 4770
 2931

 Essex (complete)
 6610
 4415
 6668
 5493

 Plymouth (complete)
 3831
 2736
 2797
 2800

 Bright (complete)
 3328
 3136
 1810
 2706
 | Plymouth (complete) | 3531 | 2736 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 1810 | 843

was 36,345. In the 17 Wards, the Whig majorities were 4,614; the Van Buren majorities 1,572.

The Senate of the State consists of 32 members elected for four years, from S Senaterial districts, and one from each district is chosen each year.—Last year there were 27 Van Buren men in the Senate, and but 5 Whigs. It is believed that all the new members of this body this year, will be Whigs, swelling the number to 13, and requiring but four more for a najority.

The Assembly, the lower branch, consists of 128 members; of which the Van Buren party last year numbered 94; and the Whigs 34. The returns have already come in from two thirds of the State: of eighty members ascertained to be elected, six only are Van Buren men; in place of 61 Van Buren men from the same counties last year.—Traceller.

Vermont.—At the late session of the Legislature

Vermont .- At the late session of the Legislature Fermont.—At the late session of the Legislature of Vermont, a resolution of Captain Patridge as amended was adopted, by a vote of 174 to 36, in the following terms: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unsafe to charter new or recharter any old banks, at the present session of the Legislature, unless it can be done to secure the rights of the people, by making the private property of the stockholders liable for the redesuption of the bills thoreof." A majority of both political parties voted in the affirmative.

Canada.-There was a riot at Montreal, on the Canada.—There was a riot at Montreal, on the 6th inst. which for a time threatened to be serious. Bands of men, belonging to the two political parties, turned out in great numbers, and some acts of violence were committed. The Riot Act was read, and the Royal Regiment was ordered out, supported by the Artillery, but the disturbance was quelled without the interference of the military, and before their supported.

appearance.

The Florida War.—Gen. Jesup has issued a general order, in which he states as the permanent results of the last campaign, 30 Indians and negroes killed, and upwards of 500 prisoners taken, by which more than 200 rides, have been silenced, and competent guides have been obtained for future operations. He says that if the object of the war had been only to obtain peace, it would have been already attained; but more than peace has been sought to be obtained—the transferring of a savage and warlike people from one wild wilderness to another. By the exercise of the same energy, courage and patriotism which the army has displayed in the last campaign, he says that they will accomplish in the next, the object so desirathey will accomplish in the next, the object so desira-ble, the emigration of the Indians and the termination Drea ful Steamboat Accident on the Mississippi.

Decadul Steamboat Accident on the Mississippi.—
Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters, which have lately become the scene of so many heart-rending and appalling catostrophes. The steamer Monamouth left this port about a week since, laden with several hundred Indians, a portion of the emigrant Creek tribe as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being near eight o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers and the obscurity of being near eight a clock at hight, and through the mismanagement of the officers and the obscurity of the scene, a collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. Whether any of the crew were saved or not we have not learned. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in the stream where by the usages of the river and the rules of the Mississippi Navigation, she had no right to go, and where of course the descending tow did not expect to meet her. Here is another evidence of the gross carelessness of a class of men to whose charge we often commit our personal safety and precious lives.—N. O. Bulletin, Niv. 3.

.The " Home " again .- We have seen a long re-The "Home" again.—We have seen a long re-port of the committee appointed by a meeting of citi-zens of Charleston to investigate the causes of the loss of the steam packet Herm. It embodies the tes-timony of five witnesses examined, viz. Captain Salter, Capt. Hill, Mr. Lovegreen, Mr. Hussey, and W. Desvice, all of whom were passengers on heard Mr. Drayton, all of whom were passengers on board the Home. The committee append remarks and conclusions of their own, to the effect that the beat conclusions of their own, to the effect that the near was unfaithfully built, that she was never sea worthy, and that when she left New York, she was entirely unfit for the safe conveyance of passengers. They also expense a superfer white appairs in as to the conduct of the Captain (White,) on this occasion, representing him to have been intoxicated, &c. &c. They enting him to have been intoxicated, &c. &c. They setend their censure to the builders of the boat, and also to her owners.

The Secretary of War has directed the practice of

selling spiritous liquors to the Indians on our frontier to be discontinued, and also forbids the giving of liquor to the United States troops at the different

It is said that General Jackson is rapidly declining

Western Rail Roal,-The Treasurer gives notice Western Rail Roal,—The Treasurer gives notice that the entire line from Worcester to the western boundary of the State, (about 116 miles) is located, except 3 miles. Contracts of graduation on very favorable terms, extend from Worcester to the Connecticnt River at Springfield, 54-1-2 miles. A portion of the line between Worcester and East Browkfield, (19-1-2 miles) was contracted for in December last; the work was commenced on the 15th of that month. (19 1-2 miles) was contracted for in December last; the work was commenced on the 15th of that month, and there are, at this time, 12 1-2 miles of it graded, and about 18,000 perches of masonry laid. Contracts for grading the remainder of the line east of the Connecticut River; (35 miles were made in Jone—the work was commenced on the 1st of July, and about 4 1-2 miles of it are graded. The Engineer is of opinion that provided Iron is supplied and no unexpected didiculties occur, the road can be opened from Worcester to Springfield in 18 months, and to the State of New York in from 2 to 2 1-2 years.

New Railroad.—The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, the shortest route between New York and Boston was opened, by a public celebration,

on Friday last. The Dam has re ter for about sixteen miles. It was five days in fill-ing. This snog little pond of water with the Kenne-bec River for a feeder, will turn a "pretty considerable lot " of wheels during working hours, even in "a time of general drought." Above the Dam, there is now a beautiful steamboat navigation almost to Wa-

The Georgia Banks are in an excellent condition By an official report of all the Panks of the State, or the 4th of September, the circulation is stated at §3,131,166, and the specie at §2,374,721!

Narrow Escape .- On Wednesday afterno as the locomotive and cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad were on their way to Madison under good headway, between Orange and Miliville, the engineer discovered an object lying on the track some little distance ahead. He immediately out on the breaks and reversed the motion of the machine, and when within two feet of it, discovered an intoxicated man with his head on the rail in a sound sleep. After being awakened and made sensible of his ened and made sensible of his imminent danger, he was safely deposited behind the fence, whilst the train left him solus to ponder on his narrow escape.

Robbery.—The Dry Goods store of Whitney & Haskell, No. 99 Washington Street, was entered, between Saturday night and Monday morning, by breaking out a small window over a door in the rear of the store; and goods to the amount of \$4,000 or \$5,000 were stolen. There was probably more than one person engaged in the robbery, as the quantity of goods stolen could not have been carried off convegoods stolen could not have been sentence.

iently by an individual without assistance.

[Heigg's Bulletin.

Stupid Thief.—All thieves, says Gill, are fools in the abstract, but Richard Davis was one in practice, two many Whig net gain 19,209.

There are 125 towns to be received, which will give a heavy Whig vote, sufficient we think to increase the majority for Mr. Everett to nearly twenty thousand.

Senate.—The prospect is most favorable to the election of an entire Whig Senate.—Allos.

Representatives.—There is a very large increase. Stupid Thief .- All thieves, says Gill, are fools in

Renate.—The prospect is most lavorage.

Renate.—The prospect is most lavorage.

Representatives.—There is a very large increase of Whig Representatives; all the large towns, except Gloucester, having chosen Whigs.—Daily Adv.

The results of the three before and after the fact, and Fluett as an accomplice before and after the fact, and Fluett as an accomplice before and after the fact, and Fluett as an accomplice of the fact. New York Election.—The results of the three days election in the Empire State last week, are truly actonishing to both political parties, and a greater political revolution has been wrought than is found any where recorded in the history of our country. In the city of New York, the Whigs have a majority of 3, one of the whole number of votes polied in the city of New York, the Whigs have a majority of 3, other of the accused as the chief actor in the tragedy. NOTICES.

as nibresaid.
John Nelson,
John Nelson,
Neri Alden.
Isaa R. diarbous,
John Greens,
Names May.
Winthnop Morse,

A CARD.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Pairty Dollars, contributed by the Ladies Home Measurancy Society in the congregation, to constitute him a Lite induced in the American Home Missioners Moneys. May hely rightly experience the appropriate rewards of their Litetatian hencyclene.

Robert B. Hall.

Plymouth, Noc. 1, 1837.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Benj. Stickney, of St. Lonis, Mo. to Miss Stagh Jsine, ellest daughter of John G. Powers, Eq. Mr. Josiah Hamelord, to Miss Susanush R. Marcest—Mr. George W. Brown, to Miss Mary Stevenmon—M. John E. Short, to Miss Mary Daubst—Mr. Auron 1588, of the Short, to Miss Mary Daubst—Mr. Auron 1588, of the Short, to Miss Mary Daubst—Mr. Auron 1588, of the Short, to Miss Mary Daubst—Mr. Auron 1588, of the Short Mary Daubst—Mr. Witting, of the Sugar, Mr. to Miss Mary E. Morgun—Mr. Witting, of the Stager, Mr. to Miss Laura Ann. Robbins, of this city.

In New York, Mr. Charles D. Delaney, to Miss Caroline Crusby, of Bloston.

Crosby, of Boston. In Princeton, Capt. Tabia Richardson, of Barnstable, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Dea. Israel Howe

Died, in this city, on Saturday evening, of apoplexy, on as Green Fessennes, E.q., the Editor of the New

The Art Comments of the Comments of the New England Farmer, aged aloust 10. In this city, while on a visit to her children, widow England Farmer, aged aloust 10. In the rests, while on a visit to her children, widow Englands to the New York Comments of the Comments of t server of the external duties of religion; yet, in his own judgment, he did not experience the renewing grace of the Hoty Spirit, until he had mently attained to three score and ten years—a period of his where very few clear, and decided cases of hupeful conversion are witnessed.

The change, here, however, was as apparent as in the more prominent instances of youthful conversion. From the period of his hope and public consecution, to his death, the was a devoted Christian; and moswithstanding, he was brought into the vineyard of his Lord at the tenth, or eleventh hore, set it was manifest, that he was lost repenting for heaven.

During a proton-ted senson of declining health, and serves suffering, he was enabled to look beyond the grave with composite and how; and as heaven does not be grave with composite and how; and as heaven does only the grave with composite and how; and as heaven the department of the senson of the control of the grave with composite and how; and as heaven the department.

Brighton Market-Monday, Nov 13, 1827.

From the Duily Advertises by Patriot
At market 2000 fleet Cartie, 1000 Stores, 5000 Sheep, and
1400 Swine.

Prings-Beef Cattle-Last, week's prices were not sustained, we quote even at 6.75; flest quality \$0 a 6.50; second quotity \$2.5 a 6.75; third quality \$4 a 5.25.

harvelling Cattle-The barreliers reliased to pay last
week's prices, and very lew prefiness were made to the
foremon; we quote News 5.50; No 1, 35, No 2, 4, 50.

Stores Ventings \$0 a. 10; two year oid \$15 a 150, three
year oid \$20 a 15.

Sheep-Former prices were not supported; we quote lots
as indions: 1.50, 1.92, 1.88, \$2, 2.77, 2.62, and 2.75.

Samuel-Edst to predict were taken at 7 a 7.14 for Sows.

ASHBY ACADEMY.

HE Winter Teem in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 8th day of December, and concertive views we see the State of Science Tutton in English, \$5.00.

Nov. 17. 3w. ORSAMUS TINKER, Serry. FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED.

THE undersigned President of the Board of Trustees of the Mount Waghing on Academy, Copinh Control, Mosissoppi, is authorized to engage three Female Teach-ers, or a Gentleman and his holy, and a single holy, for the gentleman and his holy 81900 for the first, and 8120 for the second, and for the single Lady, who will be re-quired to be accomplished in Music, Farton, A. S. 2000, and and/or whom near solds. The session to be note mounts long. Variation in July, August and September. No objection will be made to the demonstration of

NEW PUBLICATIONS, Annuals --- 1838.

Parlor Serap Book - Literary Souvenir.
The Young Wife, by Alcolt.
Missionar, Ente prises in South Sea Islands.

The France Missioner. Enterprises in South Sea Prantis.
The Birnd Made Happy.
An Essay on the Interpretation of Romans, chap. vii. 10

NEW Edition, by Bailey, with valuable Appendices, in two thick volumes, royal 4th, sewed. In this edition the Union has been rendered into Eng-

HISTORY OF JAMES PARKER,

Construction, and for sale at the Deposition, who constructs.

The large and approved an entire in Juvenile Books
The large and published by the Society, with every reposition for subbath Schools, is constantly kept at the Demosition. W.M. B. TAPPAN,
Nov. 17. Agent Am. S. S. Union. Foster's Counting-House Manual.

A PRACTICAL Summary of the law and usage of Bills of Exchange and Promissory; regether with a series of tables, showing when Bells, Notes and Draits, drawn or accepted at any date will full due.—To which are added rates of Commission and Storings; Equation of parameters and general information connected with the Comming House. By B F Foster, Accountant, mither of "A concise Treatise on Book keeping," "The Ciera's Guide," etc.

Free \$1.25. This slay published by PERKLAS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

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Townsend's New Testament;

RRANGED in Historical and Chromological order. By
Rev. Br. Chot. I vol. rational M. A. With Notes, &c. by
Rev. Br. Cont. I vol. royal Rya.—To Ribe Class Teacher
this arrangement with be an invaluable acquisation, as
by it they will be enabled to explain the numericus historical and chromological difficulties, which so much perplex
common readers, and which exames be understood without
constant reference to bulky commenteries, at a vost exmence of time and money. Published and for sale by
PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Nov. 17

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CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE, or, a Guide to the Perpiexed over BRIENCE, or, a Guide to the Per-Communion with God, or a Guide to the Devotional. Eternity Reduced, or, a Guide to the Thomshire. The God of Glory.

The Gold of Glory, or, a Golds to the Thoughtful.
The Gold of Glory, or, a Golds to the Doubling.
Pleaning Gold, or, a Golds to the Conceintions.
Redemption, or, the New Song in sleveer.
The above are comprised to 2 vols, with an IntroductoStory Politics, Athert Barnes, and a portrait of Rev.
Many Person.

other Philip.

Manty Perty in its Principles.

Manty Perty in its Sports.

Manty Perty in its Resignations—comprized in one volume, called the Foung Man's Closet Labray, with an Inconductory Essay, by Hav. Albert Barnes, and a portrait of

man, called the Young Man's Closet Library, with an Inme, called the Young Man's Closet Library, with an Inover, R. Phalip.

Lady's Charlet Library; Containing The Mary's, or Bean
y of Fennile Hotturss—in One Vol. The Marthus, or vacities of Fennile Prety; one vol. and the Lydins, or the
levelopement of Fennile Character. One vol.

Love of the Spiret, teaced in his work. One vol.

For sale by WHIPPLE & DAWRELL, No. 3 Cornhill.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Brekly, at the Office of the floatin Recorder,
No. 11, Cornhill—Price One Bollow a pear.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER—The
Subbath School Traint, (With a Picture) Reasons
Subbath School Traint, (With a Picture) Reasons
of the President A Talk With Ny Little
Doughest Content of the President A Talk With Ny Little
Doughest Revolutions of the Revolutions Advice to Apprentices. A Prediction of John Adams Indian Cureness. Au
Ambitious Studiest.

Ambitious Studiest.

THE GRAHAM JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND LOS GEVITY. Published by David Cambril. No. very ITV. Published by Devil Casaltil AND LON-weshington street, Rosson. The 2d volume of this work will commence the 1st of Jan. 1823, and be issued once in two works; each No. continuing 10 pages, or tave - The whole 26 Nos. making a volume of 400 pages. Price 18.59 a very, or if putt in subsuce, 30 will be received. The publisher effects the emaining numbers of the pre-subscribers to Vol. 2d. The will be ward their names a subscribers to Vol. 2d. The will be ward their names as contain an original review of the "Experiments and the gestion" B W. Williams, and the Physician and Ob-gestion 2. B. W. Williams.

NEW BOOKS.

ries, AC; by N. D. Gould, new steerotyped edition, endered,
The work contains 250 peaks times, original and selectived.
The work contains 250 peaks times, original and selectived giving a rage variety adopted to every metre of one ceed powers found in brooks used in any of our chorches. It also contains 30 statems and select pieces, including in all, the compositions of more than one handed different authors, or which is consistently political has never before been published in this country.

The new pinn adopted for this work of placing the full becomes on the Boss and Fields staff in small notes, has not introduced and those who play the Organ and Plante Forte.

The conclusions and state of the second play the Organ The conclusions and also and state of the containing of the Corgan The conclusions.

CHANDELIER FOR SALE.

AOR SALE, a good second band Chandelier, suitable for a Meetinghouse of targe Hall.

Also-stood large Stores, and seventien banging Lamps. The above articles will be said low, (as they belong to a society that have in birther ose for them) on application to SAMUEL, SMITH, at the Courset Office, No. 4 Congress Squire, or to MONES MELLEN, 32 Letter Street.

VALUABLE ENGLISH EDITIONS.

CRO KER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street,
Inverse recently opened an invoice of valuable Engand
Broks, manage which are the following v2;—
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mass Almassillow's Semions, with Lafe of the unifor; Watson's Body of Brothey, Newly History of the Purchas, 38
most Colors on God's Seweregart, Please's Contract
work, Colors on God's Seweregart, Please's Contract
strong of the Green; Lather's Commercial on the Green
strong of the Green; Lather's Commercial on the Green's Lather's Commercial

mornis.

From the Marning Past.

It is a good bond, and should be bought and rend.

From the American Traveller.

The Essay will have a wide circulation, and do immer-

EMERSON'S WATTS ON THE MIND.

OR Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington A street, it can a maintenance of the Chitan and deem of the Editor of the Chitan Watchman. We Editor, —I saw sometime slave in your paper, the high encountin upon the slave week, by Rev Jose th Emercon. It reminded me, as indeed I have setten been remaded, of the influence which that have my own mind about the time I professed to light.

I then resided in Proceedingth, I The pious, lamented.

mind about the time I professed religion.

Then resided in Providence, R. I. The pions, lamented C. G. Bahovek, who intervaries preached awhite at New Bestond, and direct at Codetrook, Com. 1817, was then in College. Having some difficulties to attaight with in assuring a education, he as a field himself of a little become in distain subscribers for, or in some way to circulate, Watts on the Mind. He called at my place of town-ness, and on the recommendation of a Christian Bread, I took the hook, and immediately after, devoted some time to the study of it. If I have tested some time to the study of it. If I have tested some time to the study of it. If I have tested to form a post estimate of the mind as something to be used and improved in great and valuable purposes, and II have tested to some aid improved in great and valuable purposes, and it have tested to some aid improved in great and valuable purposes, and it have tested to some aid improved in our mind we have the some I have failed to militie in fail, the sentiments of that brook was a change in my habits of renders and thicking. I have that I had been made in the time and the least a quarter pert of my existence might have been devoted to profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading without interfering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been advected in profitable reading and the probably would have been advected in p

The cultivation of the mind must begin early to order to be complete.

I could wish, sir, that many young men the the pions allowed would take it upon themselves to spoul a furtheleasure in circulating the bond, and I could wish too, that years young man who course on the stage of fire, night, before he begins to act his part, have be activation in close counceron with the Hibbs, directed to this treation of the able and pions Wattis.

It has been recommended in Dr. Ric's Philodelphian, Hartbord Secretary, Factual Marrer and Episcopal Watchman. The Editor of the Annato of Emeration for Hirtsber thus notices Emerators's Vation the Mind 1—50cc of the heat guides to artification over published prepared to the use of a schools, by an thic and experienced teacher. We need not say more. We wish it in extensive trivials does.

tion."

A correspondent in the Boston Christian Watchman, noticing Emerson's Waits on the Mind, remarks;="1f Fronklin and that he who would attain to a good English

HYMN. Sung at the Ordination of Asa B. SMITH, Missis sry of the A. B. C. F. M. designated for Siam. Hark! I hear those lamentations, Rolling sadly through the sky; 'Tis the cry of heathen nations— Come and help us ere we die. Friends of Jesus, Come and help us cre we die."

Oh! the heathen's sad complaining! Hark! I hear their dying cry, And the love of Christ constraining, Glad I'd help them ere they die Blessed Jesus, Glad I'd help them ere they die. Oh! I long to be proclaiming— When I hear the heathen sigh-Christ the only way of saving Souls that now in darkness die. Blessed Jesus, Let me help them ere they die. Lo! I hear Christ's last commission. of I hear Christ's last commission
And I say, "Lord, here am I;
end me with the blest provision
To the heathen ere they die."
Blessed Jesus,
Let me nelp them ere they die.

Slavery.

READ AND PONDER!

"A New Hampshire gentleman went down into Louisiana, many years ago, to take a plantation. He pursued the usual method; borrowing money largely to begin with, paying high interest, and clearing off his debts, year by year as his crops were sold. He followed an other custom there; taking a Quadroon wife, a mistress in the eye of the law, since there can be no legal marriage between whites and an other custom there; taking a Quadroon wife, a mistress in the eye of the law, since there can be no legal marriage between whites and persons of any degree of color; but in nature and in reason, the woman he took home was his wife. She was a well principled, amiable, well educated woman, and they lived happily together for twenty years. She had only the slightest possible tinge of color. Knowing the law that the children of slaves are to follow the fortunes of the mother, she warned her husband that she was not free, an ancestress having been a slave, and the legal act of manumission having never been performed. Her husband promised to look to it, but neglected it. At the end of twenty years one died, and the other shortly followed, leaving daughters, whether two or three I have not been able to ascertain, with positive certainty; but I have reason to believe three, of the ages of fifteen, seventeen and eighteen; beautiful girls with no perceptible mulatto tinge. The brother of the first place, they are only fed so as to make them grow finely, instead of taking on fat; and in the second their food is given to them unground or u wooked, neither of which conditions ought to exist, where it is desirable to fatten animals quickly, and of course, cheap and well. The experiments of Mr. Colman, show clearly the astonishing difference in favor of cooking corn meal for hogs, and it is scarcely less conspicuous in other things. Swine should never have more at a time than they can eat, but they should have just as much as they will eat, and have it fed to them so often, that there shall not be a pretence for a single squeal. A good dry hed, plenty of coarry them back with him into New Hampshire, and, (as they were to all appearance perfectly white) to introduce them into the seciety, which by education they were fitted for. It appears t, however, that their father had died insolvent. The deficiency was very small; but it was necessary to make an inventory of perfectly white) to introduce them into the so-ciety, which by education they were fitted for. It appeare t, however, that their father had died insolvent. The deficiency was very small; but it was necessary to make an inventory of the effects to deliver to the creditors. This was done by the brother—the executor. Some of the creditors called on him, and complained that he had not delivered in a faithful invento-ry. He declared he had. No; the number of slaves was not accurately set down; he had o nitted the daughters. The executor was over yielding the first samples of rapid nutrition. It is necessary to have and skill will prevent this.—Gen. Farmer. ry. He declared he had. No; the many slaves was not accurately set down; he had so nitted the daughters. The executor was over whelmed with horror, and asked time for thought. He went round among the creditors, appealing to their mercy; but they answered that these young ladies were "a first rate article," too valuable to be relinquished. He next offered (though he had himself six children and very little money) all he had for the disease, which it was the disease.—Balt. Farmer. next offered (though he had himself six chur-dren and very little money) all he had for the redemption of his neices; alleging that it was more than they would bring in the market for house or field labor. This was refused with house or field labor. This was relived with scorn. It was said that there were other purposes for which the girls would bring more than for field or house labor. The uncle was in despair, and felt strongly tempted to wish their death rather than their surrender to such a fate as was before them. He told them abruptly what was their prospect. He declares that he never before beheld human grief; never before heard the voice of anguish. They never ate, nor slept, nor separated from each other till the day when they were taken into the New Orleans slave market. There they were sold, separately, at high prices, for the

retribution."

Let it not be supposed that this is a solitore Let it not be supposed that this is a solitary case. Such cases must be frequent and inevitable under the system of slavery. There are thousands of white slaves at the south; femaleyoung and beautiful. They are "a first rate article in the market." This led a southern lady once to declare, in the bitterness of her heart, that the plauter's wife was only "the chief slave of the harem." Ought not New England to utter the state of the harem." England to utter a louder note of remonstrance J. C. S. A.

were sold, separately, at high prices, for the vilest of purposes; and where each is gone no one knows. They are for the present lost. But they will arise to the light in the day of

Agriculture.

PRESERVATION OF POTATOES. - The experibe very desirable to preserve potatoes not only from the effects of the frost, but from the detefrom the effects of the frost, but from the deter-rioration they are sure to undergo from sprout-ing and drying up, when exposed to the in creased temperature of spring and summer. Potatoes ripe and fit for use cannot in general, be expected before the first of August, though some of the early varieties may be had for cooking before that time, if proper precautions be taken, and, under usual circumstances, old potatoes, ere that time of the year, will be mostly worthless.

The laws which regulate vegetation are such that if a seed or plant is kept at a state but little above the freezing point, growth cannot ensure the control of the control he freezing point, grown that roots the ground, as they have sometimes placed in the ground, as they have sometimes been by accident, at such a depth that the genial influence of the sun can produce little or no effect on them, can be preserved sound for indefinite periods of time. Profiting by the suggestions these facts afforded, Mr. De Lamey buried some potatoes of the preceding year's growth in his court yard, in a hole two and a half feet deep, under the protection of a south wall, where the sun shone but a small part of the day. The potatoes were buried in March, and about eleven months afterwards, the hole was opened, and to his surprise and pleasure, and about eleven months afterwards, the hote was opened, and to his surprise and pleasure, he found that, two or three of the roots excepted, which were perforated by worms, thought sound, all were perfectly hard and firm, with the State of New York. Charlotte T. was a member in my church—the only professor in

with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay; and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford, if only kept during winter in the usual manner, and the milk will

winter in the usual manner, and the milk will be richer and of better quality. The carrots or other roots, at nineteen cents per bushel, amount to about eighteen dollars. per bushel, amount to about eighteen uouse. The addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three bundred days, at three courts a day for three bundred days, at three cents per quart, amounts to twenty-seven dollars. It should be remembered too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.—Farmer's Assistant.

FORDER VOUR Cows -It is had economy to FODDER YOUR COWS.—It is had economy to allow cows to lose flesh in the fall. There is loss every way—loss of milk—loss of value, if you wish to sell—an equal loss, if you winter the animal yourself. She must be recruited in cold weather, and consequently under unfavorable circumstances, or she comes out poor and comparatively valueless, in the spring. It will cost less to keep her in good condition, when once she is so, than to raise her after she has once she is so, than to raise her after she has run down—and then, all the milk you get more, is clear gain—besides your cow is much less exron down—and then, all the milk you get more, is clear gain—besides your cow is much less exposed to disease—and if she should chance to get her leg broken, she is beef. It is good economy, as a general thing, to keep cows and oxen constantly fit for beef. In order to do

Carabeing Gozen severely, before or after it is gathered, if not well dried previous to being frozen, will not vegetate—a circumstance that should be known to every one, in saving their seed corn the present season.—Worcester Spy.

Tame ducks are very useful for destroying the black caternillars, grass-housers beyond

Fame ducks are very useful for destroying the black caterpillars, grass-hoppers, slugs and snails, that infest turnip fields, into which they may be very advantageously turned, as they will devour vermin without injuring the crops,

Miscellany.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

Selected for the Boston Recorder.

Let thy studies be not so much upon the pleasant and ornamental parts of learning, as the useful; such as may enrich thy thoughts, inform thy judgment, regulate thy life, and fit thee for thy station.—Dr. T. Fuller.

Such an eloquence as makes the hearers look grave, and, as it were, out of countenance, is the properest.—Bp. Burnet.

The life and the power of godliness in the heart, will give that affection, warnth and pathos to the publit addresses, which the learning and rhetoric of the schools tony chasten and direct, but cannot excite.—Cong'nal Mag. 1328.

Nothing is a greater bar to a minister's usefulness, or renders him and his labors more contemptible, than a known attachment to money, a griping fist, and a hard heart.

Although God honors faithfulness in his serants, he will yet be honored himself, first and chief .- C. Colton.

Nothing is gained by driving and scolding. Every thing almost may be done by drawing, and melting, and winning.—D. Stoner's Life.

Ordinary callings are not learned without a

PRAYER NEEDED and EFFECTUAL.

ted, which were perfectly hard and firm, withsound, all were perfectly hard and firm, without having the least symptom of vegetation,
and in every respect as fit for planting or the
table as new potatoes.

We wish that some of our farmers, the coming autumn, would repeat this experiment;
eince, if it should succeed here, one very great
means of securing health and comfort, by substituting firm mealy potatoes for the wilted
leaden roots inflicted upon us for two or three
months of every year would be obtained. Perhaps a soil naturally dry, so that the roots
should not be too much exposed to accumulated moisture would be preferable, and, as in
the above experiment of De Lance's, a spot with
a northern exposure, or one as little subjected
to the influence of the san as possible, should
be selected.—Genese Farmer.

MILCH COWS SHOULD BE WELL KEPT.—The
keeping of cows in such manner as to make
them give the greatest quantity of milk, and

were apparently converted, and Charlotte provided with means to attend meeting. were apparently converted, and Charlotte was provided with means to attend meeting. One evening of a Subhath I noticed Charlotte in the hinder end of their sleigh, (for they had a good team,) now loaded with neighbors, as well as with their own family. I remarked, "Now, Charlotte, you can get to meeting." Her brother answered, "O praise God, Mr. G."

Thus God did for Charlotte, and so will he do for your Missionaries, if the Church will

do for your Missionaries, if the Church will pray for them.—Home Missionary.

ENDOWMENTS OF MAN .- " Man is endowe ENDOWMENTS OF MAN.—"Man is endowed not only with a sentient nature to behold the works of nature, but also with an intelligent, inquisitive, reasonable soul, to observe and consider them, and to carry them up to their wise and bountiful Author; and is placed in the temple of this lower world, as the Priest of that part of the creation, for himself, and in the behalf of the rest of the creatures, to magnify and glorify the great Creator, and to carry up to him their common tribute of praise and glory."—Sir Matthew Hale.

memptied of self. If you had a wound, it must be examined and cleansed; aye, and probed too, before it would be safe to put on a healing plaster. Curing it to the outward eye, while it was corrupt at bottom, would only bring on a mortification, and you would be a dead man, while you trusted that the plaster was curing you. You must be, indeed, a Christian, before you can be entitled to the comforts of Christianity.

been ultimate: that ultimate power must have been supreme: and that which always was, and is supreme, we know by the name of God."

A BEAUTIFUL ARGUMENT.—To a young infi-del who was scotling at Christianity, because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said:—" Did you ever know an uproar that had because as induced went astray from the paths of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then don't you see," said Dr. M. "that by expecting the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The young man was silent.

THE FOLLY OF TRIFLING WITH GOD .- Some persons have supposed themselves able to sus-pend attention to religion for a while, and af-terwards resume it. A leading member of one terwards resume it. A leading member of one of our churches, a few years since removed to of our churches, a few years since removed to another town, and opened a rum-selling tavern,—quit attending religious meetings altogether, because they were too exciting to his conscience. His design was to free himself from some pe-cuniary embarrassment, acquire a few thou-sand of dollars, and then return to the service of God. He is now descending the drunkard's design of the descending the drunkard's declivity, and there is very little hope of his rescue. - Morning Star.

THE ILLUSION .- " As we cannot judge of the motion of the earth by any thing within or upon the earth, but by some radiant and celestial point that is beyond it; so the wicked, by comnot how far they are advanced in the and rhetoric of the schools may chasten and direct, but cannot excite.—Cong'nal Mag. 1828.

The eternal salvation and damnation of souls, are not to be treated of with jests and witterisms.—South.

The eternal salvation and damnation of witterisms.—South.

A Solems Thought. - I must think forever; A SOLEMN THOUGHT.—I must think forever;
—would an eternal train of my usual thoughts
be either worthy of me, or useful to me? I
must feel forever; would an eternal reign of
my present spirit and desires please me? I
must act forever; would an eternal course of
my habitual conduct bring happiness, or even
bear reflection?—Philip. ear reflection?—Philip.

Howard.-It is recorded of the philanthro pic Howard, that being passionately fond of nusic, he was once tempted, while in Italy, to attend a concert of the first yocal and instrumental performers that musical country afford-ed; but he perceived that this indulgence serv-ed to distract his attention from the main ob-ject of his journey and he never afterwards suffered himself to be drawn aside from his noble design of alleviating the miseries of prisons, by any of the specimens of art (though a connoisseur) that presented themselves in the course of his travels through the principal cities of Europe.

DECEITFELNESS OF SIN.—"What fruit had ye?" There is no real fruit in sin, the promises thereof are all false and deceitful. Gehazi promised himself gain, but got the leprosy. Balaam pursued honor, but met with a sword. Achan found a wedge of gold, but it cleaved asunder his soul from his body. The only fruits of sin are shame if we repent; and death if we do not repent.—Bishop Reynolds. DECEITFULNESS OF SIN .- " What fruit had

We have heard it said that the Josephs some time since, sent out to the Rothschilds a schedule of speculations, with an invitation for them to invest their funds in this country. The reply of the Rothschilds, "We don't think much of a country that imports its bread," contains volumes of admonition and instruction.

With millions of acres of first rate land, uncultivated, we import grain! At first blush, it would seem like "carrying coals to Newcastle." One cause of this state of things is the fact that while every other interest has been fostered by legislative aid, agriculture has been comparatively neglected—the reverse would have been more interest.—Agric have been more just .- Argus.

Deferred Articles.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We would cheerfully comply with the request of our respected correspondent in Connecticut, and transfer to our columns the entire and eloquent Report of the Executive Committee of the Windham South Auxilia-ry Foreign Missionary Society, had we room to spare. The various facts to which it happily alludes, and the main arguments it presents are however already familiar to the readers of our pages. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with quoting only one, and that the concluding paragraph of the Report, as suggesting topics of reflection, which cannot too often nor too argently be pressed on the consideration of the churches in these trying times.

wise and bountiful Author; and is placed in the temple of this lower world, as the Priest of that part of the creation, for himself, and in the behalf of the rest of the creatures, to magnify and glorify the great Creator, and to carry up to him their common tribute of praise and glory."—Sir Matthee Hale.

To Ministers of All Denominations.—Avoid the error of those who continually find fault with the congregations because more do not attend.—This is both imprudent and unjust; imprudent, for as men do not like to be forced, in what should be a free will offering, so they are infallibly disgusted with those who attempt it; unjust, it being contrary to both reason and equity, to scold those who come, because others do not attend. I have known this conduct to scatter a congregation, but I never knew it to gather one. Indeed, it savors too much of self-love and pride. It seems to say, "Why do you not come to hear me? Am I not a most excellent preacher? What a reproach it is to your understanding that you, and preach his truth in the tove whereof, and you never will be without a congregation, if God have any work for you to do in that place.—Dr. Clarke.

Christian Comforts.—To give you comforts while you are puffed up with high thoughts of yourself would be to give you a strong condial in a high fever. Religion keeps back hereof, and you never will be without a conforts while you are puffed up with high thoughts of yourself would be to give you a strong condial in a high fever. Religion keeps back hereof, and you never will be without a confort while you are puffed up with high thoughts of yourself would be to give you a strong condial in a high fever. Religion keeps back hereof, and you never will be without a confort while you are puffed up with high thoughts of yourself would be safe to put on a healing plaster. Curing it to the outward eye, while it was corrupt at bottom, would only bring on a mortification, and you rested that the plaster will be a greated and man, while you rested that the plaster because of th

CHARITABLE INFIRMARY.

while it was corrupt at bottom, would only bring on a mortification, and you would be a dead man, while you trusted that the plaster was curing you. You must be, indeed, a Christian, before you can be entitled to the comforts of Christianity.

Affiliction, Ingratifue Unkindress, Calumny—Are permitted to assail—8s by the same power who cuts off the desire of our cytes at a stroke. The friend who betrays us, and the daughter who deceives us, are instruments for our chastisement sent by the same purifying hand who orders a fit of sickness to weaken our bodies, or a storm to destroy our crop, or a fire to hurn down our house. We must try to find out the meaning of the providence; and hardly dare pray to be delivered from it till it has accomplished in us the end for which it was sent.

Condensed Argument.—A very celebrated Scotch divine says, "The world we inhabit must have had an origin: that origin must have been intelligent: that intelligence must have been efficient; that efficiency must have been ultimate: that ultimate power must have been ultimate: that ultimate power must have been supreme: and that which always was, and is supreme, we know by the name of God "Methodist Episcopal Church.—The general min-

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past year, contain the following statement of the numbers, according to the reports of the several conferences, viz. Whites. Colored. Indian. Total.

This year, 570,123 76,240 2.695 658,157 Last year, 564,974 82,296 2,933 653,032

Interesting Scene.—The scholars of the Christian schools at the old city of Nismes, the heart of protestantism in Southern France, lately assembled in the magnificent Roman Theatre so admirably preserved in that town. There were 10,000 spectators, which in that town. There were 10,000 spectators, which may convey an idea what were their ancient spectacles at the combats of the Gladiators.

Romantic Story .- The Goshen (Indiana) Express Romantic Story.—The Goshen (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of a female among the Indiana near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indiana, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognized by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Minni chief, who had died and held her seith to a Minmi chief, who had died and left her with

Extraordinary Yield .- Mr. James Ford, of Gray, Extraordinary Field.—Mr. James Ford, of Gray, Me. raised the past season, one hundred and twenty-six bushels of as handsome outs as ever grew, on two acres of land. On one of the two acres, as measured and staked out by a surveyor, he raised sixty six bushels and six pounds.

sixty six bushels and six pounds.

A Relic.—Among the literary curiosities in the National Library at Berlin, is the identical Bible used by Charles I, on the scaffold. How it came into the hands of its present possessors is not generally known.

A short time since, says the Transcript, as two them, but above them. When all moves equally, (says Paschal.) nothing seems to move, as,
in a vessel under sail; and when all run by
common consent into vice, none seem to do so,
—He that stops first views as from a fixed
point the horrible extravagance that transports
the rest."

A Solettime since, says the Transcript, as two
french ladies were descending the Pas de l'Echelle, a
flight of steps cut in the rock between Saleve and Geneva, they were stopped by a man, who snatched a
child from the arms of one of them, and held it over
the precipice, threatening to let it fall if they did not
deliver their purses. His demand was, of course,
complied with, and the ladies returned in terror to
Vervier, and gave information of why had beier, and gave information of what had happen Officers were sent in search of the robber w found still in the same spot, in the very act of rifling another lady, who was going down alone. The fel-low was seized and imprisoned.

Tornado at Malta--Curious Coincidence.—There was a dreadful hurricane with thander and lightning at Malta, the night of the 7th All the windows in the Island were broken, though the tornado lasted but one hour. This was the day after the hurricane at New Orleans, (Oct. 6) 3,500 miles off, and the above tempest at Malta is stated to have come from the west. The next morning (the 5th) it was renewed. he Island were broken, though the tornado lasted but one hour. This was the day after the hurricane at New Orleans, (Oct. 6) 3,500 miles off, and the above tempest at Malta is stated to have come from the west. The next morning (the 5th) it was renewed and struck down a large chandelier in the church of La Valetta but with the property of the state of th La Valetta, but without however injuring any of the

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of the Management and continues on the first Tuesday of December, and continues on the first Tuesday of December, and continue eleven weeks. Tuition \$3,50.

Mr. E. D. Blidredge, the late Principal, having left the Academy to enter the ministry, the Tuesters have engaged Mr. GEORGE CODE, the late Principal of the Tencher's Seminarty, Pis manuth, N. H. to succeed him. The School will be divided into different departuments, and the best assistants, both male and female, be employed in them. The past success of Mr. Gook in the management and instruction of a literary institution, his critical kinowiedge of the Languages and his experience in tenching them, are an ample guaranty, that the Academy, under his care, will affected studies.

Are applied to the care of the control of t Classical studies.

Arrangements have been made to furnish gratuitous tuition to a number of indigent pions young men.

JAMEN HOWE,

N. CUTTER,

Pepperell. Nav. 10, 1837. HENRY JEWETT.

Sw.

FOR SALE, IN BRIGHTON,
A Boarding-School Establishment.

THE Subscribe, niving, for several months past, been affected with a broachist difficulty, which has nearly departed him of the nuce of his near has been induced by the nucleon him of the nuce of his near has been induced by the nucleon him of the nucleon him

A New Year's Gift.

WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH. THE YOUTUPS COMPANION is a small juvenite paper, published every week, by N WILLIAS, at the office of the Boston Recorder, No. 11 Comb B. Price, One Dollar a year, in advance,—Six copies for \$5,500.

This paper commenced in Joine, 1927, and has had a steady inceesse of subserthers ever since.

of all Economications.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The Publisher of the Caristian Hatchesian, a Baptist paper, published in Boston, when he discontinued the Juvenile Watchman, recommended the Youth's Companion to his subscribers in its stead, in the following terms:—

The Companion is a paper which we can most heartly recommend to our juvenile readers. It contains a great amount

both to please and instruct the young mind.

From the Editor of Zion's Herald, a Methodist paper, published in Boston.

Nourn's Companion—A workly new-paper for youth; and the best with which we have ever become acquainted. We call it the best, because the principal feature of its contents in a parental watchfulness which it overcomes over the minds of its youthful readers. It must therefore be a salertary and timely assistant to parents, who certainly need every such and they can command.

From the Editor of the New Hampshire Observer, a Congregational puper, published in Contrard, N. H. Youtus's Consession, "published in Contrard, N. H. young is published in Boston. We have found that our chidren are more interested in this than in any other period at to which they have access. They have had the privilege of resting it ever same its entire terminal and what had the privilege of resting it ever same its entire terminal of obtaining it, we will take

name: for it.

From the Editor of the Buston Mercantile Journal.

The You're's Courastion.—This is a weekly paper, intended expossly for youth—published at the office of the Buston Recorder, in this city. This paper is conducted with judgment, containing an excilent wavely of selected and original matter—adapted to the compedition on and the wants of the youth of light several conjudence to a water of the point of light several conjudence to conjudence the city of the conjudence of the conjude

Very carrier of the Oire-Branch, a Pretestant Methodict paper, published in Baston.
Yaurn's Companion—Published at the office of the Boston Recorder, has rewhed its eleventh volume. We have carefully examined a few of its late numbers, and find it has lost the property of the state of the s

ROOK-RINDLER,

PRANKLIN AVENUE FIRST DOOR ON THE RIGHT FROM
COLET VEREET.

J. Old Books Rebonnd, and Maracco Wark Neatly Repair
3m. ed. at Short Nation. J. Oct. 20.

SETH GOLDSMITH.

WILLIAMS'S NARRATIVE.

Second Volume of Aaron Burr,

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